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INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

Violation of Spanish Soil by the British War-Steamer Styx.

Landing of a Force in Search of Negroes.

INCREASE IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE AGGRESSIONS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The U. S. M. steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Smith Commander, from Havana on the 16th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The aggressions of the English gun-boats continue. A few days since they landed a detachment of marines at one of the out-ports of the Island, and searched the plantations in the vicinity for Bozal negroes, but found none. The captain of the Partido where the landing was effected has been ordered to Havana for trial, for not having resisted the invasion and insult to the Spanish flag.

The Health of Havana is good.

Stock of Sugar 220,000 boxes. Prices slightly receding. Exchange on New-York par to 1 per cent. premium; on London, 12 per cent. prem. Freights more active.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

The officious intermeddling of English cruisers with American vessels on the coast of Cuba continues to be the theme of conversation among all classes of our community, and every one is on the *qui vive* to see what course our Government will adopt to put a stop to such proceedings. Americans would rejoice to see all ships using our flag in the prosecution of the Slave-trade captured, whether by English or Government cruisers it would matter but little; but this zealous pursuit of slavers will never be overlooked when the search is indiscriminate, and every American trader is to be stopped, and his papers demanded on the high seas by a foreign vessel The guilty party usually escapes and the innocent have to suffer from these petty annoyances.

Vessels sailing up the dangerous Bahama channel, are particularly subjected to these petty annoyances and it is already high time that our Government demanded full and ample redress for the past grievances and security against all future intermeddling.

It is currently reported here that the British war-steamer *Styx* landed a party of marines lately somewhere on the coast, who penetrated into the interior in search of a cargo of negroes that had escaped her a few days previous. The military commandant has been sent for by General Concha, and will be court-martialed for neglecting to use the forces under his command to capture the violators of Spanish soil. It is rather late for the esteemed Marquis to get wrathy for this contempt of his authority, particularly as he permitted this same vessel to keep up a nightly patrol of this harbor with her boats. No complaint was lodged against the proceeding at the time, when it was publicly known that British officers were engaged in watching the movements of the suspicious American vessels, some of which were subsequently overhauled by British cruisers. Our Consul sadly neglected his duty in not demanding the cause of Spain's suffering such interference on her territory.

Last week, about 2,000 negroes were landed on the north coast, between Havana and Bahia Honda. Two of the vessels were American and one Spanish. The schooner *Wintermoyeh*, of New-York, landed 450. One of the vessels, a Spanish bark, which landed 900, was found adrift and brought into this port by a Spanish cruiser. The cargoes belong to Messrs Sama, Pedro Lacostе, and others of Guinea renown, but as they form a part of Concha's Kitchen Cabinet, it is unreasonable to suppose that any of the negroes will be seized by the authorities, unless the English Abolitionist papers open fires again on the honest and upright Marquis of Havana. I am personally acquainted with a gentleman of this city who purchased one hundred at Bahia Honda, and who brought them to his country seat near Havana for speculation. This cannot be done without the knowledge of the authorities, let them say what they please in defence of their conduct. If a man cannot ride his own horse in this country without taking out a separate passport for him, it is still more difficult to lead a hundred wild negroes over the roads without detection by the country police.

Last Wednesday we had three arrivals of Chinese emigrants, one American—the *Flora Temple*—notwithstanding Minister Reed's endeavors. The total number landed was 1,500, all in remarkably good health. The business is rather dull at present, the coolies not bringing over fourteen ounces each. This trade, which has been frequently denounced as another species of African Slavery, has been virtually declared such by the Cuban Government in two recent orders, the first one of which denies to the Chinese emigrant the privilege of purchasing his time of apprenticeship, or changing his employer; and the second obliging them to leave the island on the expiration of their term, or enter into obligations to serve out a second term. As but few among them have the means of paying their own passage back after the first eight years, they are virtually made slaves of.

The Catalans have been holding another fair for charitable purposes, but the purses of the Havanese seem rather exhausted to such continued appeals. The *Junta de Fomento* will also hold a fair for the establishment of an Agricultural School. More than $100,000 has been raised in these fairs within the last six weeks.

The Spanish squadron left here yesterday for the bay of Guantanamo, on the north cost of Cuba, for the purpose of giving the men a purer atmosphere. The yellow fever and small-pox were making sad havoc among them.

Consul-General Blythe leaves us on the 18th, and American interests will have to go a begging for some other distinguished politician to come out and look after them. The small salary will always act as a damper on the cupidity of future candidates, it being too small for the decent support of a married man.

THE AGGRESSIONS ON OUR COMMERCE.

From the Washington Union.

Our exchanges are full of indignant comments on the recent interference of British cruisers with the merchant-vessels of the United States. We are not surprised at this; for such an interference is at war alike with our national honor and our commercial interests. The position of this Government upon the whole question of the right of search or visitation was fully stated in the letter of Gen. Cass to Lord Napier, which was communicated to Congress a few weeks ago, and *this position, we feel sure, will be maintained, whenever necessary, by the whole power of the country.* We cannot believe that Great Britain has deliberately issued instructions to her naval commanders in contravention of it, and we earnestly hope that the wrongs complained of may be promptly disavowed by the British Government, and their perpetrators suitably punished. What is of even more importance than this, we look to see such measures taken by Her Majesty's authorities as will prevent similar proceedings in the future. Nothing is better calculated to awaken hostile recollections in this country against England than any attempt on the part of Her Majesty's ships-of-war to interrupt the free commerce of the United States upon the high seas. There is scarcely any injury either which the people of this country would resent more quickly or more unitedly than a deliberate insult by a foreign nation to the "*stars and stripes.*" It will be seen that suitable measures have been adopted by the President to meet the difficulties complained of. Our minister in London has been directed to make the proper representations and demand for them reparation to the British Government, and our ships-of-war in the Gulf have been ordered to render full protection to our merchant vessels in that quarter.

LIST OF BRITISH OUTRAGES.

The following is a list of the outrages alleged to have been committed by the British cruisers upon American merchantmen since the commencement of the present excitement. The list, it will be seen, is long, and the offences are of a most serious nature—sufficiently so to justify the action of our Government.

Bark *Clara Windsor*, fired into and boarded Feb. 19.
Ship *Tropic Bird*, fired into and boarded; arrived at Baltimore.
Bark *Glenburn*, overhauled at sea.
Brig *Robert Wing*, fired into and boarded.
oner *Mobile*, fired into near Key West on 29th
arded and searched.
ner *Wingold*, fired into and boarded April 15.
at Boston.
ner *Cortez*, seized and detained at Inagua.
sel cleared from Havana, clean, for the coast
a.
ner *N. B. Borden*, fired into and boarded. Ar-
Savannah.
rothers, overhauled and boarded at sea.
llowing vessels were boarded, May 2, in the
gua La Grande:
V. H. Chandler.
rtha Gilchrist.
C. O'Brien.

e all arrived at this port, and their depositions have been sent to Washington. At the same time and place, the following vessels were also overhauled:

Bark *John Howe*, Capt. Nichols.
Brig *John Taylor*, Capt. Young.
Brig *S Thurston*, Capt. Lambert.
Ship *Clarendon*, Capt. Bartlett.
Bark *V. T. Martin*, Capt. Charles A. French.
Bark *James Cook*, Capt. W. Blanchard.

There was also a fore and aft schooner seized by a British cruiser off Stone Key, and sent to Jamaica for adjudication. This may possibly be the case of the *Cortez*

A Boston brig, which arrived at Cardenas on the 2d of May, was boarded by the *Styx*. She was reported by Capt. Matthews, of the brig *Eolus*, of Bristol.

The only British cruisers mentioned, so far in connection with these outrages, are the *Styx*, the *Buzzard* and the *Jasper*, all steam gun-boats.

THE DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

The following is General Cass' letter to Mr. Dallas, of which a brief telegraphic abstract was published in our impression of yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 18th May, 1858.

SIR: Since my dispatch No. 103, of the 12th inst., various statements have been made in the public papers, showing other cases of the forcible detention and search of American vessels by British armed ships-of-war in the Gulf of Mexico and in the adjacent seas. In every case where these reports have come to the knowledge of this Department, application has been made immediately to the proper Collector to procure from the captain a particular account of the outrage, with a view to make it the subject of reclamation upon the British Government. Answers to some of these applications have been received, and copies of them, agreeably to the annexed list, are herewith transmitted, for your information, as well as for your prompt action. When others are received, you shall, in like manner, be furnished with copies, that you may be kept advised of the progress of these assaults upon our national rights.

In addition to these aggressions upon the high seas, another indefensible act of violence against several of our merchant vessels, said to be eleven in number, by forcible entry and examination, has been committed by a British armed steamer in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba. The statements in the public journals contain the details of this transaction, but no authentic report on the subject has yet reached the Department, with the exception of a letter from the Consul General of the United States at Havana, of which I transmit you a copy. Proper measures have been taken to procure all the necessary information, which will be forwarded to you as soon as it reaches here. When all the facts are ascertained, proper representations will be made, without delay, to the Government of her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels by the naval force of another power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The United States are satisfied that the Government of that country will adopt the most efficient measures to protect their vessels resorting to the Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not found elsewhere, it must be found in the power of their own country. I am not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against these vessels. If there were, it will be expected that it be made good by the Spanish Government itself or by means of its interposition with the Government of Great Britain.

These flagrant violations of the rights of the United States have excited a deep feeling through the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effects upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes that the British naval officers, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have misunderstood the views, of their Government. But it is not the less due to the United States that their conduct should be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter. You will communicate to the Earl of Malmesbury the earnest expectation of the President that this subject should receive the immediate attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages should be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that, where pecuniary injuries have been suffered, the interested parties should receive just compensation.

You will also invite the particular attention of Lord Malmesbury to the occurrences at Sagua la Grande, and to the just expectations of the United States that the measures of redress adopted by the British Government upon this occasion will be such as to mark with its displeasure the conduct of the officer whose proceedings have given a serious cause of offence to a friendly power, and to prevent a similar interference hereafter.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE OTHER SIDE.

THE SLAVE TRADE—HOW IT IS PROTECTED BY THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The argument advanced by British statesmen in excuse for overhauling American ships has always been that the American flag is used to cover and protect the Slave-trade. As the entire subject is now attracting great attention, we reproduce the following letter, which embraces all the points of the argument. It was written in December last by Lord Napier and addressed to Secretary Cass:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

In illustration of the statements, which I have brought under your notice, it may be desirable that I should add a brief catalogue of vessels captured, by Her Majesty's cruisers, on the west coast of Africa, previous to the month of October last, with some of the circumstances attending their seizure, &c.

The *Adams Gray* was seized, on the 10th of April, by Her Majesty's ship *Prometheus*, under Spanish colors, her name and New-Orleans being painted on her stern. The mate and steward were, to all appearances, United States citizens. She was fitted for the trade, at New Orleans, and carried American papers, which were thrown overboard before the seizure.

The schooner *Jupiter* fell into possession of H. M.'s ship *Antelope*, with 70 slaves on board. This vessel was fitted out at New-Orleans. The American papers and ensign were destroyed before capture.

The *Abbott Devereux* was taken by H. M. ship *Teazer*, with 270 slaves on board. She cleared from Havana, but is mentioned among several vessels observed previously on the coast under United States colors.

The brigantine *Eliza Jane*, fitted out at New-York, was captured by H. M. ship *Alecto*, on the 22d of August, without papers or colors. The particulars of this seizure are set forth in the accompanying dispatch from the acting Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, to the Earl of Clarendon, which I am desired by His Lordship to lay before the Department of State.

The schooner *Joseph H. Record*, from Newport, R. I., had 191 slaves on board when arrested by H M. ship *Antelope*. Her crew consisted of 18 Spaniards and 5 United States citizens.

The *William Clark*, of New-Orleans, was seized, after prolonged observation, by H. M. ship *Firefly*. She exhibited American colors and forged American papers, which baffled for a time the measures of Her Majesty's officers; but when the latter decided to open the hatches, the flag and documents were thrown into the sea, and she became a lawful prize. This vessel was observed to be in correspondence with another craft, in the offing, under American colors.

The brigantine *Onward*, of Boston, was more than once remarked and suspected, under American colors. When, at length, searched, by H. M. ship *Alecto*, the ensign was voluntarily struck, and all pretensions to American nationality renounced. She was owned by Messrs. Lafitte, of New-York, and fully fitted for the Slave trade.

The bark *Charles*, of Baltimore, fitted out at New-Orleans, is believed to be identical with a vessel destroyed on the 18th of September last, by H. M. ship *Sappho*. Having been visited previously off the coast, by H. M. ship *Prometheus*, the master of this vessel, confiding in the colors of the United States, had the effrontery to exhibit his mess kids, his slave deck already laid, and the other conveniences of a negro cargo. The incident is related in a report from the British Consul, at Lagos, and is specially recommended to your consideration by her Majesty's Government.

In addition to the eight vessels above mentioned seized and condemned in the earlier portion of the present year by her Majesty's squadron, I find two cases of capture by Portuguese ships-of-war alluded to in the correspondence of the Foreign Office with this legation. The *General Pinckney* or *General Pierce*, was taken by the sloop *Sierra di Pilar* in 1856, under United States colors, without papers, commanded by one Silva, or Silvia, who was in possession of a document alleged to be a passport or "protection" from the United States authorities. The claims of Silvia were, however, repudiated by the United States Minister at Lisbon.

The bark *Velha Aunto*, or, more correctly, the *Splendid*, of Boston, directly from New-Orleans and Havana, was arrested by the Portuguese schooner *Cabo Verde*. The prize was fully fitted for the reception of 1,000 slaves. The Captain of the flag, and three seamen, all Americans, escaped on shore, according to the terms of the sentence of the Portuguese Court, inclosed for your perusal by the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

It is due to the Spanish authorities to state that they have lately captured several slave vessels on the coast of Cuba, according to the accounts in the public journals, but of these incidents I have no official intelligence.

I am not informed whether the United States cruisers have succeeded during the past year in making many captures, but I observe, in a recent newspaper transmitted herewith, an account of the proceedings taken by the United States ship *Cumberland*, in reference to a suspected vessel in the river Camma, which illustrate the preceding remarks in a striking manner. The American ship-of-war approaches the slaver under British colors; the slaver instantly displays the United States flag.

The number of vessels captured and condemned on the coast forms but a small proportion of those of which the character and movements warrant suspicion, without justifying actual seizure. In the category of ships visited and questioned I find the following suspected slavers denounced or incidentally mentioned in the dispatches which have reached me from her Majesty's Government

The *North Hand* was chartered at New-York ostensibly for the purpose of carrying sustenance to the starving inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, but with an ulterior view to a slave voyage. She was boarded on the African coast under American colors, but, in the absence of convincing evidence, could not be arrested. She is believed to have delivered a cargo of slaves in Cuba and to have been destroyed. In this affair, where benevolence was made subservient to crime, the notorious house of Figanière, Reise & Co. was busy.

The *W. D. Miller*, a vessel previously seen under American colors, escaped from Her Majesty's ship *Teazer*, discharged her slaves in Cuba, and was burned there to avoid subsequent condemnation.

The *Panchita*, arrested by the commander of Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, in the Congo River, under an erroneous impression of his duty and powers, was sent into New-York, and is now under indictment for Slave-tracing by the Federal authorities.

The *Nancy*, of New-Orleans. The master of this vessel, emulating the effrontery of the master of the *Charles*, declared the object of his voyage under the American flag to the officers of Her Majesty's cruisers. The incident is reported in the accompanying extract of a dispatch from Mr. Gabriel to the Earl of Clarendon.

The *Minnetonga* is stated by Rear Admiral Sir F. Grey, commanding at the Cape of Good Hope, to be one of seven American vessels fitted out for the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. *The Isle of Cuba*; *Jamestown*, of New-York; *Putnam*; *Wizard*, of New-Orleans; *Petrel*, of New-York; *Charlotte*, of New-York, belonging to the firm of Figanière; *Ellen*, of New-York; *Cole*; *Globe*; *Spirit of '76*; *Reindeer*; *Flying Eagle*; *Vesta*; *James Buchanan*.

It is not necessary that I should occupy your attention by further recapitulation. Additional evidence would be superfluous. These facts are undisputed. The coast of Africa continues to be infested with slavers, and the slavers endeavor to prosecute their commerce with impunity by the assumption of the flag of the United States. It is equally apparent that this abusive practice can only be extinguished by the presence and exertions of a competent American squadron. The principles of maritime law asserted by the United States render the efforts of Her Majesty's Government powerless for the abatement of the evil.

NAPIER.

THE LAST NEWS FROM UTAH.

Further Particulars of the Reported Submission of the Mormons.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 18.

As a matter of course, great interest was felt Sunday and yesterday to ascertain whether the news of *peace in Utah*, which we made public on Sunday, was correct or not. Some had their doubts, who had really no interest in the matter; while those who had such interest, were hopeful that it would turn out to be incorrect. So the matter stood until yesterday morning, when the telegraph brought the following dispatch for the Associated Press:

LEAVENWORTH, May 14, 1858.
From Boonville, May 17.

An unofficial dispatch was received yesterday at Fort Leavenworth, stating that Gov. Cumming had made a peaceable entry into Salt Lake City, on the 1st of April. *No resistance was offered to the army, which had not entered the city*, but which was in readiness to march in case of an emergency.

A private letter received by Col. Rich, at Fort Leavenworth corroborates the foregoing statement, which is universally credited here

During the day we received the following note from a source certain to be well informed in the matter:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Thursday, May 13, 1858.

Some startling news reached here this morning from Camp Scott to the effect that peace had been made between the Mormons and Uncle Sam.

Whether peace has been made or not no one knows, but it is certain that the man Kane, of Philadelphia, sent out from Washington last Winter, *via* California, to Salt Lake City, went through Colonel Johnston's camp, and after several consultations in camp returned to the city in company with Governor Cumming. This leads to the surmise of peace.

I get the news from a person I know and it is *reliable*.

At a still later hour we had an interview with Mr. Gebrish, an intelligent gentleman, who was a passenger in the *J D Perry*, and who left Camp Scott on the 10th of April, and stopped a short distance from that camp for two days. His information from that camp is, therefore, to that date, and from Salt Lake City to the 9th. While his information does not corroborate the news already given to the full extent, it leaves no room to question the fact that Governor Cumming had entered Great Salt Lake City. In order to account for this change in the aspect of affairs, it may be well to premise that Colonel Thomas L. Kane, who was sent out as a Peace Commissioner, by way of California, arrived in Great Salt Lake City on the 25th of February; that he remained there eight days; that after that time he proceeded to Camp Scott; that, while there, he frequently passed from the camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons, outside of the city; that, in pursuance of negotiations then entered into, Gov. Cumming left Camp Scott for Great Salt Lake City on the 5th, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, on Weber River, two days' travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel Kane, and escorted by Porter Rockwell, H. Egan and other Mormons. His arrival was anticipated on the 11th, and handsome apartments were provided and preparations made to receive him in good style. A gentleman who knows all about the Mormon people, and was just from Salt Lake City, told our informant that the general feeling was in favor of peace, only a portion of the leaders, perhaps those who had offended against the laws, advocating resistance.

Mr. Gebrish was only nine days in making the trip from Camp Scott to Fort Laramie. Before his departure, a scouting party, in charge of B. F. Ficklin, about whose safety some apprehensions had been felt, returned to the camp.

The provision trains intended for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th April. Col. Hoffman, with his escort of cavalry, was to leave on the 25th. On the arrival of these supplies, Col. Johnston's command would be put in possession of every thing necessary to their comfort.

Capt Marcy, with his force from New-Mexico, and horses, mules and some three thousand sheep, was heard from, on what is called the Cherokee trail, two hundred miles to the south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the three companies of troops detailed by Gen. Garland as an escort, and was waiting for them, when heard from. The large number of animals attached to his command made his progress necessarily very slow, but he was certain to reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The incoming party experienced heavy rains from the time of leaving Fort Laramie, and the roads were in wretched condition. Mails were met at various points on the road, and the mail of the 26th March, from Camp Scott, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

Gov. Powell and Maj. McCullough, the Peace Commissioners, were met on the 6th May, twenty miles west of Fort Kearney.

CONTRADICTORY RUMORS—STILL LATER, AND THE NEWS NOT SO GOOD.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th.

The United States transport *Mink* arrived yesterday at 9 A. M., from Fort Leavenworth. She left that point on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M.—*one day after the J. H. Lucas.*

The officers of the *Mink* report no change in matters at the Fort, but things were progressing briskly, and vast preparations were still going on for a general departure. The detachment of 314 dragoons, being companies A, B and C, which she conveyed to the Fort, were about to start for Fort Riley, and from thence they were to march for the city of the Saints. Their object in going to Fort Riley was to conduct supplies to that position.

A messenger had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from Salt Lake City, the day before the arrival of the *Mink* at the former place, but Lieut. Reno stated that *no news of any account* was brought by him. The officers, privates, citizens and all, seemed to understand, by the latest information, that *the Mormons were as determined as ever to resist the troops, and the last express messenger brought tidings to the effect that, from out Salt Lake City, the women and children, in large numbers, were being sent southward, as if to be out of harm's way.*

A rumor, which is of little consequence, as it was contradicted almost as soon as started, prevailed at Leavenworth, to the effect that the Mormon forces had an encounter with Col. Johnston's command, routing them, killing 250, and driving the latter before them for a distance of 150 miles.

THE VERY LATEST—THE FORMER INTELLIGENCE REAFFIRMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 20.

The steamer *John H. Dickey*, from Leavenworth on the 17th inst., brings intelligence of the arrival of Col. Kane and Abbe Gilbert at that place on Sunday last. The latter stated that Brigham Young had abdicated, and that Governor Cumming, at last dates, was thirty miles from Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons, sent to meet him.

Official Doubts About the Utah News.

From the Washington Union.

It is hardly necessary to say that *we distrust the telegraphic news which announces the capitulation of the Mormons and the establishment of peace in Utah.* It is not improbable that Mr. Kane, who is but a private person, having no commission of any sort from the Government, has succeeded, through his mysterious personal relations with the Mormons, in inducing that people to invite Governor Cumming to Salt Lake City, and to recognise his official authority. If this be so, and Governor Cumming has actually proceeded to the Mormon city, some armistice or truce may hereafter result from his presence in the city; but it is altogether improbable that the war has come to the sudden and abrupt termination announced by the telegraph.

These advices, through private channels, it must be remembered, are unaccompanied, as usual, by concurrent advices through official channels; for no confirmation has been received of them by the Government. The latest advices, public or private, which had been received previously to these, were the advices from Camp Scott of the 14th of March. But four or five days have passed since these advices were received; and yet we are suddenly out in possession of intelligence from the camp of as late a date as the 12th of April; later dates by twenty-eight days being received at this end of the line after a lapse of only four days. It is not easy to account for this hop, skip, and jump over twenty-four days; and it does not add to the authenticity of the intelligence to allege that it comes through Mormon messengers. These may have been able to outstrip the usual rates of travel by twenty-four days; but yet the report, when brought, does not gain much credence from the fact of coming through Mormon channels exclusively.

The late period of the session of Congress, and the effect which such news might naturally have upon bills before that body making provision for prosecuting the military operations in Utah, furnishes an additional reason to distrust this suspicious news, and for exercising great caution in respect to all advices of the same character which reach here at this time through Mormon channels.

The Mormon News—Opinion of One who has Lived There.

From the Washington Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

The recent news from Utah is precisely what might have been expected. It all originates from Mormon sources.

Mr. Kane, of Philadelphia, *is a Mormon, and not sent out by the President, or any authority of the Government.* Colonel Rich, through whom the intelligence comes to the St. Louis *Republican*, is one of the Twelve Apostles of the so-called Mormon Church, and was, till called home last Fall by Brigham Young, the apostolic head of the Mormon settlement at San Bernardino, California. *Deception is the great lever by which they hope to overthrow the Republic.* They *deceived* Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet, who appointed Brigham Young Governor of Utah. They *deceived* Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet, and *led* them into the same inactive policy that so unfortunately characterized Mr. Fillmore's Administration. They hoped and relied on their agents, "*not known as Mormons,*" *to deceive and mislead* Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet; hence the prophecies of Brigham to his followers, that there would be "*no fighting*"—"*the Lord would fight their battles for them*"—"*they would live in Utah to make and gather many crops unmolested,*" &c., &c.; on these prophecies the people relied with religious faith, as did Brigham and his coadjutors, till it was discovered that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet could *not* be deceived and misled by them. Now we are assured that Mr. Kane has succeeded in his mission, that the Mormons have *laid down their arms*, and invited Governor Cummings into Great Salt Lake City." We are further assured that some of the people are leaving for the "*White River Mountains.*"

This district of country is situated in the southwestern portion of the Territory of Utah, bounded on the *west* by the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the *north* by the Humboldt River mountains, on the *east* by the *Desert* and the southern spurs of the Goose Creek mountains, on the south by the Sierra Nevada and the intervening spurs of the great Sierra Madre mountains. This throws them about six hundred miles further into the mountain fastenings of the continent, in the midst of the *richest gold district* on the Pacific coast. By this movement they hope to allay the apprehensions of the Government and the public at large, while they will push forward with redoubled force and energy their schemes of immigration, colonization, and accumulation of *native wealth* and munitions of war. *They can never submit*

The fact that they recommend a suspension of the military movements now directed against them is sufficient to stamp all these rumors with the design to baffle the Government, if not to falsify and mislead.

I hope the Government will adhere to its exalted policy, and "crush out the rebellion." If for nothing else, the decisive action of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet in this instance should entitle them to the lasting gratitude and praise of the American people—gratitude for having averted civil strife, and praise for having conquered so *secret* and formidable a foe.

Again: I say the Mormons will never submit to the Federal Government; they must be driven out, or they will, in time, drive the Government. They pretend to submit only to obtain a firmer hold. I write from personal knowledge, having lived among them about a year.

UNION.

HOMICIDE.

An Officer Killed by a Sailor on the Ship Mandarin.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

James Aikins, second mate of the clipper-ship *Mandarin*, which is lying in the stream where she was hauled out, preparatory to starting for China, was killed about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by a sailor named William Somers. The second mate had mustered the men to wash the decks. They all came on deck except two—Somers and a man named Place. Aikins went below in the forecastle to get them out, and had an encounter with Somers, who alleges that the mate drew a knife on him, cutting one of his fingers very badly. In the encounter, he says, he got the knife—a two-bladed Spanish dirk—away from Aikins, with which he stabbed him in various parts of the body, mutilating his face dreadfully. The mate ran out of the forecastle as far as the cabin door and fell. He died in about five minutes. Somers had received a frightful wound in the pit of the stomach, the knife penetrating very deep, and then apparently being turned in two or three ways, making a lateral incision three inches long. The right arm, nearly from the shoulder to the elbow, was laid open, and the right side of his face was deeply cut, and the end of the ear cut off; altogether, the body presented a harrowing spectacle. Place, who was the only person in the cabin, testified to the fact that the knife was drawn by the second mate. The knife was identified by another witness as belonging to Aikins. Somers had stood anchor watch until 4 o'clock in the morning, and being called again at 6 o'clock, he was slow in getting on deck.

The captain of the ship *Jane E. Williams*, with whom Aikins sailed 18 months, says the deceased is 28 years of age, and has a sister and brother-in law residing in New-Orleans, which he considered his home, though he thinks he is a native of Massachusetts. He was a single man. Capt. DuBois, of the ship *Queen of the Pacific*, has undertaken to see that the body of Aikins is decently interred. Officers Wintringham, Washburn and Hayes, of the Second Precinct, heard of the affair soon after its occurrence, boarded the vessel, arrested Somers and took him to the Second Ward Station-House.

The vessel was bound to Shanghae, and the crew had just been shipped. The body of the murdered man was taken from on board the ship, and brought to the Second Ward Station-house, where Somers was temporarily confined.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., Coroner Gamble held the inquest.

The Captain of the *Mandarin*, J. N. C. Berrit was the first witness. He testified that the deceased shipped on board the vessel as second mate about eight days ago; he knew nothing of the homicide; the deceased, as far as he knew, was a quiet, sober man; he had only known him since his engagement as second mate on the vessel.

James Place was next sworn: He testified that he shipped on the *Mandarin* three days ago; he was not acquainted with the deceased or the prisoner; between five and six o'clock in the morning he was in the forecastle; the prisoner was there at the same time; the second mate came in and went to the bunk where the prisoner was lying, and said, "Bill, what are you doing here?" he seemed to be trying to pull the prisoner out of his bunk; in less than a moment the deceased and the prisoner clinched; he saw blood coming from the second mate, and the latter instantly ran out on deck, followed by the prisoner; the deceased cried, "Oh, God, I am stabbed;" there was blood on the hands and face of the prisoner; he did not see any knife or instrument; being sick he staid in his bunk till the officers came: on being questioned by the Jurors the witness stated that there was a disturbance in the forecastle Wednesday night; the second mate was vexed at the noise that was made, and sung out "If you don't keep still I'll be down on you;" some of them laughed at what he said, and the second mate then came down among them; at this the prisoner said to him, "You have no business here;" the deceased took hold of the prisoner and said, "You d—d son of a b—h, I'll let you know that I have business here;" no blows were struck; the second mate soon went on deck; the scuffle before the deceased was killed did not last more than a minute.

Edward Merwin, third mate, *Albert Nall*, sailor, and *Albert C. Malcolm*, pilot, were called as witnesses. They testified that the deceased came out of the forecastle crying out, "Oh, God, I am stabbed," and that he fell upon the deck and died almost instantly. Officer Hayes, of the Second Ward, testified that he had assisted in arresting the prisoner.

The medical testimony showed that the deceased was wounded in six places. There were three stabs in the left side of his face, one on the top of his left shoulder, one on the middle of his right arm, and the sixth on the left side of the chest. The one on the chest penetrated the apex of the heart, and was the cause of death.

At the close of the evidence the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the deceased came to his death from stabs with a knife at the hands of Wm. Somers on board the ship *Mandarin*, and that said act was not justifiable on the part of said Somers.

On the rendition of the verdict Coroner Gamble committed the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Child Killed by a City Car.—An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of William O'Connor, a child three years of age, who was killed by being run over by a Third-avenue car. The Jury rendered a verdict censuring the driver, Matthew Georhegan, for not keeping a proper look-out in front of the cars. The driver gave bail in $2,000 to answer the charge.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY REVIEWED.

Indignation Meeting in the Church of the Puritans.

Speeches of the Rev Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, the Rev. R. W. Clarke, John Jay, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The American Tract Society, it will be remembered, at its late anniversary meeting, refused to reaffirm a resolution passed by the Body in 1857, which directed the Executive Committee to publish and circulate tracts on the moral duties of slave-masters, and condemnatory of the evils which the Slavery system is known to promote. To this refusal a strong but ineffectual opposition was made by a number of influential clergymen, and that too, in spite of the fact that the majority endeavored to cut off all debate on the subject. Last night, in compliance with public advertisement, a meeting of those who disagreed with the majority as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Executive Committee in disregarding the instructions conveyed by the resolution in question, was held in Dr. Cheever's Church, Union square. The assemblage was extremely large, and comprised many of the most prominent friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this City.

The proceedings were opened by Dr. Cheever, himself, who presided. He read a portion of the 13th chapter of the Prophecy of Ezekiel, denouncing the vengeance of the Almighty on the false prophets who "Have seen vanity and lying divination, saying, the Lord saith, and the Lord hath not sent them: and they have made others to hope that they would confirm the world," and because of their having seduced His people, "Saying, Peace; and there was no peace."

The Rev. R. W. Clarke, of Brooklyn, offered prayer.

Dr. Cheever then addressed the congregation. The key-note of this meeting, he said, could be struck by any portion of the Word of God, but he thought especially by that verse of the chapter from which he had just read, in which the Lord proclaimed woe against those who by working in lies," so strengthen the hands of evil-doers that none doth return from his wickedness" He considered it a disgraceful thing that a great, independent, Christian Society, standing in the Word of God like an angel in the sun, and having for its sole object the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, could join itself to a mere political party, and fall under the hand, and into the management of political partisanship. In the treatment of the Word of God, without respect to persons, the Tract Society, as long as they did so, followed the design with which they were instituted. But in selecting a particular sin for silence thereon, and in refusing to apply God's Word to it under threats and influences from the party who sustain it, they were departing from their original and constitutional law, and instantly became political. Accordingly, we found that the recent action of the Tract Society was plainly applauded and sustained by political and partisan journals. The same political party that, for the establishment and perpetuation of Slavery, had sanctioned and supported the usurpation in Kansas, the in, famous Dred Scott decision, with the outrages growing from it, and the Lecompton Constitutional swindle, approved and magnified the movement of the Tract Society in shielding the iniquity of Slavery from the reprobation of the Word of God. In this thing, the Society had plainly allied itself with a mere political organization, and, as it had been stated that political management was resorted to in the manufacture of votes, to aid in producing this result, it was necessary to look into its affairs and retrieve it from this calamity. The only way to keep the Society out of politics, which some so strenuously advocated, was to come out plainly and impartially against all sin. It might be averred that the Tract Society was a national society, and, therefore, could not speak on Slavery. But it was that qualification of nationality which, of all others, gave both the right and the opportunity, and impressed the responsibility, to speak out in rebuke of national as well as individual guilt. The stewardship of the Tract Society was the Word of God. That was its trust from God. The Word of God was to be applied by it to the sins and consciences of men. This trust came from God, with God's conditions, not man's, annexed to it—these being to apply the law to all sins impartially And this word specified a catalogue of sins to be specially dealt with, in which man-stealing is placed side by side with adultery. It had been deliberately asserted that if any evangelical Christian objected to the circulation of a tract against any particular sin, the constitution would warrant its suppression. This deliberate perversion of the truth was maintained at the late Anniversary. No life and trust company in the world was ever guilty of so great a fraud. This was a double fraud; it was a fraud on the Constitution and a fraud on the trust itself. The Tract Society was not only dishonest and treacherous towards God, but dishonest and injurious towards men. The guilt of concealing any part of God's word, and refusing to reprobate any particular known sin, was worse than sending a man on a voyage and furnishing him with a chart from which a dangerous reef had been carefully erased, or providing him with *Baxter's Saints Rest* and all the other bound volumes, and sending him to sea in a scuttled ship without telling him of it. The right to denounce Slavery as a sin consisted in its being a sin, and there was no alternative between denouncing it as a sin and admitting its Christian lawfulness The worst feature of the late action of the Tract Society was that in its claims to nationality it conveyed the same idea of the national religion that the infamous Dred Scott decision did of the national justice and law. God spoke for the slave. The Society spoke for the owner. God spoke for the oppressed; the Society, by its infamous sophistries and miserable evasions, took the part of the oppressors. It was a Lecompton Constitution which they were enforcing for the purpose of gagging the word of God. They spoke of this word "political" as if it were a papal dispensation. They ran it up at the mast-head to prevent being boarded by one of Her Majesty's cruisers! They cried out "political," lest they should be boarded and subdued by the Word of God, in all its strength and power. Instead of going to Nineveh, this Society had embarked for Tarsus, and though the men might work hard, yet the storm would rage, and they would soon come to see that their only safety consisted in casting out the traitor—and when they did that, it would be questionable whether there would be a whale big enough to swallow him, [great laughter,] even with the pamphlet of *Sambo and Tony* in his pocket, and it might be that in the very act of sinking the executive and publishing Committee would separate upon the constitutionality of such swallowing, and the publishing Committee would deny that *Sambo and Tony* had any reference whatever to Slavery. To show how far the Society had gone in this miserable policy he would state that a little book containing the life of the daughter of a beloved missionary was refused to be circulated by the publishing Committee for the reason that it contained the simple declaration of her love for little Eva because of her reading the Bible to Uncle Tom. [Hisses.] It would seem impossible to read the burning denunciation by God of this sin, and the wrath which accompanied it in the Old Testament, without shuddering at our own fate, if we do not renounce that sin, which has so grown among us that it occupies all that is most sacred, supreme and binding in our country's Government, legislation and judgment. It was the duty of the Tract Society to apply the Truth of God to this great, overwhelming iniquity of our country. If it failed in that, what better were they than a great bogus bank, with paper issues and Salamander safe, and bolts to keep the Word of God from the people, but not for them, and to give them shinplaster issues instead of solid bullion! [Laughter.] If this course were pursued it would soon demoralize the ministry even, so that before taking a text they must take an observation in order to discover whether they might not rush upon a reef in the shape of some rich man's prejudice or passion.

It would happen that ministers would be obliged to excuse themselves from preaching sin by alleging the necessity of preaching only the Gospel, especially if those particular organic sins not to be preached against had grown into the magnitude of *institutions.* [Laughter.] The men who had become mere wet-nurses of their own reputations were not fit to preach the Word of God. There never was a sin prevailing among a people more explicitly forbidden in the Word of God than that of man-stealing, the attempt to shield which, by the Tract Society, had caused all this trouble. It might just as well be argued that the constitution of the Tract Society forbade in foreign lands the preaching against the moral evils rising out of idolatry as against those arising in this land out of the iniquity of Slavery. There was no example for such treatment of sin in the Word of God. It might be alleged that good men practised and justified this sin, but just so much the more necessary was it to denounce its infinite abominations. The greater and more prevailing the sin, the more imperative was this mode of treatment—the treatment of David's adultery by the prophet Nathan, who said: Thou art the man! It had been said by some that we were not to go out of our way to attack Slavery, nor to go out of our way to avoid it. But the word of God was to be divided and applied to each specific sin, and not preached generally. Preaching it all in every case was like prescribing for a patient by subjecting him to a whole course of treatment, through emetics, soporifics, purgatives, and on up until the particular form of remedy sought was reached in its proper order.

In refusing to deal with Slavery as a sin, the Tract Society was corrupting the whole country by its trickery, its sophistry, and its evasions. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The Rev. R. W. Clarke, of Brooklyn, said that last week he had attended a meeting of the official Tract Society; to-night he appeared before a meeting of the American Tract Society. They boasted of being a Church without a Bishop, and a people without a King; he was glad to say also that they were a Society without an Executive Committee. [Applause.] He did not appear here as an opponent of the Tract Society, but as its friend, for he believed that those now at its helm would lead it to certain destruction unless they were supplanted by others. He proposed to make a few observations in regard to the Constitution of the American Tract Society. Whenever any great evil was to be hidden up, the usual resort was to something in a Constitution. He was glad the Declaration of Independence had preceded the adoption of the United States Constitution. It was not designed that the Tract Society should publish no tracts but those which met the approbation of rum-sellers and slave holders. They were to publish tracts dealing with all forms of sin, and if a rum-seller or a slave-owner, judging from his business interests, and not from his duty as an evangelical Christian, objected to tracts dealing with those specific sins which he practiced, his objection was not to be considered as confining the action of the Tract Society How far the churches had retrograded in regard to the sin of Slavery, would be found in a note in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, published about eighty years ago, which defined man stealing, as condemned in the Epistle to Timothy, to be not only the seizing of a man, but the retaining of him in slavery; and, on looking at the last edition of that Confession, he found all that note to be stricken out, save two lines. They contended, he continued, that Church and State should be separated, but it was utterly impossible, in this country, to separate religion from politics; and what they wanted was to pour into the Government and into all our institutions, the influences of the gospel. Every reform must encounter opposition, and had, since the world began. This opposition against the progress of freedom was only what the prophets had experienced, for there was hunkerism then as well as now. This controversy would not be settled until the nation is free, and until that gospel banner which they so much loved shall wave over every State in this Union.

Mr. John Jay said that at the late meeting of the Tract Society the practical question was not so much that the apology of the Executive Committee be accepted, as that Judge Jessup, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Bacon, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Thompson, and others who went there representing those who entirely disapproved of the action of the Committee, should be allowed to speak. He did not propose to charge the Executive Committee lightly with the conduct of that meeting, or the attempt to crush free discussion in it; but on looking at all the facts of the case, he thought them justly chargeable with it. They were bound by fairness, in good faith, and by all the promptings of gentlemanly delicacy, as well as by the importance of the subject to be disposed of, to grant the fullest liberty of debate, and yet their programme, which assigned for the prayer—not usually a brief one on such occasions—the reading of the report, the taking of action thereon, and the election of officers—but one single hour, showed conclusively their design to suppress fair discussion. He declared that, for himself, he had no intention of deserting the Society, but would use every effort to take the control of it from those who now managed it so badly. He had no doubt that if the anniversary meeting were held anywhere but in New-York—if it were only removed from the influence of those who sacrificed the Truth to their business relations—they would completely triumph. [Applause.]

The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., was introduced as the representative of *Sambo and Tony.*

He did not intend, he said, to arraign, or in any way to impeach the excellent Chairman of the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society for his assertion that the tract *Sambo and Tony* contained no reference to Slavery. He believed that that gentleman labored under a misapprehension in making that statement, and he would leave him to make his explanation to the public. But he now proposed to consider this tract in two points of view; *first*, in its relation to the Slavery question, and *second*, in its relation to this discussion and the policy of the Tract Society. The tract was written by a minister of Georgia, and, from its frequent allusions to customs purely Southern, was obviously designed for circulation at the South. Among the lessons which it inculcated were the following: "Guard against self conceit;" "Humility is a lovely virtue, and shines nowhere more than in a servant;" "Be careful to attend public worship when you have an opportunity, and be regular and strict in secret and family prayer;" "Live in the love of your wives and keep to them only;" "Learn to make home the most agreeable place to you, and then you will not want to ramble from one plantation to another, and so will be kept from many temptations and hostile snares"—especially the temptation to wander a little farther North! [Applause] "Be attentive to your master's business and obey him in all things." That was the tract published by the American Tract Society, and circulated South; and when its character was revealed, it was intimated that it was published a great many years ago. Again he disclaimed attributing any intentional error to the excellent chairman (Rev. Wm Adams) of that publishing committee; yet what could be thought of the men sitting there, who, from their position in the publishing committee, must have known to the contrary, and yet permitted the statements to pass without correction, because they feared that if the truth were known their chances of success would be injured. That tract was published in the Society's list for 1857, and was recommended in the *Messenger*, the Society's official organ, for 1858, as being a most tract, and recommended by Bishop Meade as one of the best in our language! A little girl saw a basket of oranges once very invitingly open to appropriation, and was tempted to steal; but she didn't. Next day she told her mother that she had cracked a commandment. "Cracked a commandment?" said the mother; "what do you mean?" "Well, mamma," she replied, "I was nearly taking the orange, but I didn't; so I didn't break the commandment—I only cracked it!" [Laughter.] And so of the Tract Society, with regard to "*Sambo and Tony.*" He was very much afraid that a commandment had been 'cracked" there somewhere or by somebody. [Renewed laughter]

The Rev. Dr Tyng was called for, and ascended to the pulpit amid vehement plaudits. After speaking of the proceedings at the Society's Anniversary, he said: "Now, as to the line of our future action. It is to send Cheever as a cavalier, dashing over the field, and kicking up just as much dust as he can. [Laughter and applause.] Let him go, but I am an old man, and cannot ride so fast as he. It is then to array all our other forces there upon the hill and stand solid, waiting to back him up, but halt till he comes back and tell us how the land lies out there. He may get his brains thoroughly knocked out, but he has got enough and to spare for him and for us too. Accordingly, if they will cut off half his cerebral development, so that they will leave his combativeness, his acquisitiveness and his firmness fixed, we will stand by him still, even though in the excess of his zeal, he sometimes canters and gallops in such a way that we are afraid he will break his neck. [Loud applause and laughter.]

Mr. Cheever—I am not a cavalry officer, but hold under my command a park of the artillery of God's word, and will go forward with that, but never without it.

Dr. Tyng—Flying Artillery?

Dr. Cheever—Yes it may be flying artillery. And on my conscience I do not intend to take one step farther than that prudence which God's Word authorizes me to take; and I consider that the whole duty of the ministers of the Gospel and of the Tract Society, as dictated by that Word, is to denounce Slavery as a sin against both God and man. Farther than that I do not wish to go.

After some remarks from Rev. Mr. Dennistoun, the Doxology was sung, and after benediction had been pronounced, the assembly dispersed.

Another Great Case to be Litigated.—The late Charles McMicken, of Cincinnati, bequeathed a handsome sum to the City of Cincinnati, for the foundation of Free Colleges for Orphans. A portion of the property so devised lies in Louisiana. The tutor of Mr. McMicken's children, in New-Orleans, on the 6th inst., filed a petition in the Second District Court against the non-resident heirs, to restrain them from effecting a partition of the property located in Louisiana. It is held by the petitioners, that the City of Cincinnati, as a foreign corporation, is incapacitated to take property situated in Louisiana for any purpose whatever, and that the bequest is contrary to the laws of the latter. It appears, moreover, that Cincinnati cannot take the property situated in Ohio, (which constitutes the bulk of the bequest,) for want of constitutional capacity. A cause of prolonged litigation is in prospect, which may prove as interminable as the famous McDonough controversy, which is also a New-Orleans sugar-plum for the lawyers.

Police Intelligence.

Burglaries.—A burglary was committed at an early hour yesterday morning, at the iron foundry of Charles Davis, No. 110 West Eighteenth-street. A light was seen in the upper part of the building by a person passing by, who immediately mistrusted that something was wrong, and notified two policemen near by. The policemen obtained a posse of men from the Station-house, part of whom surrounded the building, while the rest went inside. On searching the building they found two fellows secreted on the fourth floor, whom they arrested. The burglars had endeavored to break open the safe, but were not successful. They proved to be James Clark, *alias* Wm. Andrews, and James Martin. The former has but recently come out of State Prison, and is only 23 years of age; his accomplice is but 19 years of age. Justice Kelly, before whom the prisoners were taken, committed them both for trial. Two young men, giving their names as John Myers and George Liffert, were arrested yesterday morning, just as they were coming out of the packing-house of Daniel L. Rugg, No. 204 West-street, which they had broken into. The only plunder they found worth taking away, was a bag full of cents. The prisoners were locked up for trial.

Shooting in the Fourth Ward.—Charles O'Riley, who keeps a drinking place at No. 332 Water-street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Justice Connolly, to answer a charge of shooting a young man named James Williams, alias "Slob," with a revolver. The ball entered the mouth of Williams, split his tongue, and then lodged in his palate, and it is supposed the wound will prove fatal. The prisoner, it seems, became incensed because Williams refused to pay for a drink. Jeremiah Saxton, the bar-keeper in the place, was arrested as a witness, and his affidavit taken yesterday before Justice Connolly.

Inquests.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held, Wednesday, upon the body of John Horrigan, who was found drowned at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River. The deceased was formerly employed in the New-York Gas Works, and has been missing from home since the 3d inst. There being no marks of violence on the body the Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed drowning."

SOCIAL MORALS IN PARIS.

Care of Foundlings—Changes of Policy on the Subject—Provision for the Children of the Poor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 22, 1858.

There is no sadder sight in France than one of those long processions of orphan girls, (*enfants trouvées*,) preceded and followed by their guardians and protectors, the Sisters of Charity. They are recognized by a light blue ribbon which passes over both shoulders and joins in front at the waist. Their dress is unique, and is made of a dark gray stuff of wool and linen. They wear neither bonnets, shawls nor capes, and thus are only taken out to the promenade on fair days. The eldest of the children we see at the present epoch were found in the "turning-boxes" of the hospitals and the orphan asylums: the younger ones, born and abandoned since the abolition of the "turning-box," were found mostly in the streets.

The "turning box" was abolished under the Republic of 1848, and yet LAMARTINE himself is now one of the strongest advocates for its restoration. The Republic, in its search after virtuous and advanced measures, struck at the "turning box," as a measure of popularity, and the Empire has not seen fit to reëstablish it. There exist, however, on this question, two parties about equally divided.

The "turning-box," as you are aware—and perhaps I ought first to have stated the fact for the benefit of those who may be ignorant of the nature of this peculiar institution of European States—is a box affixed in the wall of a hospital or orphan asylum, in which a mother can place her child, ring a bell, and go off and leave it without being recognized or even seen by the people of the establishment. The box is turned round by an attendant in the interior, the child is removed and received at once into the care of the establishment. At Vienna things are pushed still further. The woman is received before her *accouchement* into the hospital, *veiled*, if she chooses, and she may remain veiled until her health is reëstablished, so that her face is never seen at the hospital.

This looks like a premium upon immorality, and so it is. But it prevents a greater immorality, that of infanticide. Statistics prove this fact, they are proving it at this moment at Paris, and it is no longer a disputed point. The "turning-box" promotes one evil in order to prevent another of greater magnitude. In one of the departments there exists a law which renders material aid to the girl-mothers of the department during their sickness and for the sustenance of the children. Recently the Council-General of that department sent a memorial to the Legislature, praying that this law might be abolished and the "turning-box" instituted in its stead. They argued that the aid afforded girl-mothers with a humanitary view, often served but as an encouragement to immorality; they showed that the aid thus given profited neither the physical health nor the moral education of the children; that it was more in conformity to the moral and social interests of society to aid the misfortune of the child than the fault of the mother; that the "turning-box" protects the honor of the mother and the physical and moral life of the child; that the suppression of the "turning-box" has had for result the increase of infanticide, as well by murder as by an incalculable augmentation of criminal abortions; and that in fine, in certain departments where the "box" has been restored, the number of children abandoned has not augmented.

The most powerful adversaries of the "turning-box" are the Economists, the Statisticians, and the Administrators; its friends are the Priests, the Sisters of Charity, the Hospital Commissions, that is to say, all those who are daily and directly employed in the holy practice of charity. Theories cannot resist the daily experience of these humble and yet practical judges of the question. But the authorities at Paris do resist the reëstablishment of the institution, partly, it is understood, from Protestant influence. It is a principle of Protestantism never to admit, by legislation, the semblance of an encouragement to evil, even if it be to prevent a greater evil. They are opposed to any coalition with vice, no matter in what form, no matter what may be the object; and these principles, which are abstractly right, are fast gaining ground over the traditionary principles of the Catholic Church. The question, however, continues to be debated as one of the open questions of the day; but so far as this city is concerned, it is not probable that the "turning-box" will be restored.

To return to the poor children of the Foundling Hospitals, what is most painful in their situation is their isolation. They either have no parents, or if they have, do not know them. Every one who has lived in Paris and knows intimately the condition of the lower classes especially must have remarked with astonishment how many individuals there are without a sole relative in the world. It is one of the characteristics of Paris society that it is made up of a people with but few liens of consanguinity, of a people formed of the most heterogeneous elements; and I have often thought that its extreme politeness and its attractiveness was mostly due to this cause. It is in fact impossible to find another city so tolerant of opinions, (outside of politics,) and of conduct. In Paris, society is constantly and rapidly changing its elements; it is only a society that never changes, which becomes bigoted, rude and exigeant. In regard to the French exclusively, they are a much less prolific race than the German, the Anglo-Saxon, the Scandinavian and the Sclavonic races, their European neighbors; the present population of Paris, if confined within its walls, would soon become extinct. Moreover, in the city alone, the number of illegitimate births annually is about 11,000, against 22,000 legitimate—just one third. The number of criminal abortions, it is computed by the statiticians, in the case of children that would be born illegitimate, would bring the proportion up to one-half. Especially is this true since the abolition of the "turning-box." But it is not true, as stated on the tribune of the Imperial Academy of Medicine on Tuesday last, by the distinguished Professor BOUILLAUD, that "Paris is the most prolific city in the world;" it is, in fact, the least prolific, and the learned Professor must have made a slip of the tongue.

From what precedes, it will be understood that the number of foundling children is very large. In fact, one meets these melancholy processions in all parts of the city. They are well treated and suffer a smaller bill of mortality than the children of the poor. When they arrive at an age capable of gaining their own living, places are found for them either as apprentices, teachers or domestics; as for their future, not much can be said. Relieved from the restraint of the Sisters, and without parents or relatives to take an interest in their welfare, many of them fall into the supposed unfortunate position of their parents. But these children are not all thus situated. A certain number of them are the offspring of guilty parents in high life, who watch over them with affection and a yearning heart, and yet who dare not remove them from their position, for fear of discovery and the most disastrous results to themselves. In a street where I formerly lived there was one of these retreats—a very large one—for foundling children. A Sister of Charity, belonging to the establishment, gave me a history of one of the girls which was exceedingly interesting. Her mother was positively known to the Sisters, and the child. She was a Marchioness, and, of course, belonged to the upper aristocracy. The child was the fruit of a fault before marriage; and although the mother subsequently became a widow, and the child pleaded for a recognition, the mother constantly denied her, and repulsed her as an impostor. The child, after she had grown up to be a proud and aristocratic girl, went for a last time to her mother, and when they were alone, begged of her on her knees to allow her to embrace her once, and she would forever leave her and keep the secret to herself. The mother again refused, and ordered her from the house; and yet she knew it was her daughter—the resemblance, if there had been no other testimony, was too strong for a doubt. The Sisters then interested themselves for the girl and secured her a good marriage.

It was a habit formerly with mothers to place an indelible mark upon their children abandoned in the turning-boxes of the asylums, and by this mark they hoped later, when fortune or circumstances permitted, to reclaim them. Many were and are, in effect, found and reclaimed in this way.

It is a curious fact, but one after all not difficult to comprehend, that the number of foundling girls far exceeds that of the boys. This no doubt holds to the fact that the mothers of children born out of wedlock feel a sense of shame in bringing up and devoting a daughter to the life they themselves have led, and thus do not care for the preservation of their lives. It is a well-known fact that the nurses of foundling children and of the children of the poor, take much less care of girls than of boys—with the same feeling as the mother that abandons them, that in all probability they are raising them to a life of misery and degradation. Thus, not only is the proportion of girls abandoned greater than that of boys, but the proportion of deaths is also greater.

There are two institutions in France for the children of the poor which do not exist in America, and I believe not in England. These are the Bureau for Nurses and the *Créches*, or Nursing Houses. Both are Government establishments. The Bureaus for Nurses are under the management of the Police. A doctor is attached to each establishment, whose duty it is to examine carefully the physical condition of each woman who presents herself for employment. On the doctor's certificate the woman is granted by the director a small book, called a *livret*, in which are registered her name, residence, age, the number of children she has had, the date at which her last child was born, her defects as a nurse, if she has any, and other information. Without this book, signed and stamped, she can get no employment. The price of nursing varies, according to the age of the nurse and the distance she lives in the country, from fifteen to thirty francs a month—the mother furnishing the clothes and paying all doctor's bills incurred by the child's sickness. But these bills are regulated by law.

At the *Créches*, or Nursing Houses, etablished in all parts of the city, the poor carry their infants to be taken care of during the day, so as not to interfere with the labor by which they gain their living. They are taken care of from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, at the rate of four cents a day, paid in advance each day. This speculation is so profitable that a private company has organized several establishments on their own account. They are under close police surveillance, however, and, indeed, if they were not, they would have difficulty in obtaining the confidence of the public.

The children of the poor thus brought up, but particularly those consigned to nurses far removed from the mother's supervision in the country, die in large numbers. I have often heard poor mothers admit that to give their child to a cheap nurse, living in a distant department, was equivalent to a final separation—it was a consignment to death; but they had no other resource. To retain the child at home would be starvation to both; to send it to the country gave a small hope of preserving its life, and, at the same time, liberty to the mother to gain the living of both.

As soon as a child is born in France, it must be carried the first day to the Mayor's office and registered. They must show the certificate of birth of the mother and her marriage certificate; the doctor and two witnesses must sign the "act" on a large book, with their names in full, places of birth, and even their ages. When these formalities are filled, a paper is made out for the child, copied from what is written on the book, called an *Extrait de Naissance*, or birth certificate, without which, no French man, woman or child, is safe in the liberty or respectability of his or her person. Foreigners must fulfill the requirements of this law the same as citizens; and here I ought to give a word of advice to traveling ladies in regard to their marriage certificates. Whenever a child is carried to the Mayor's to be registered, and is not accompanied by the certificate of marriage of the mother, or by other positive proof of marriage, the child is inscribed as being born out of wedlock! This law is immensely useful for police purposes and for all law contestations.

A young woman in my neighborhood, the wife of a singer at the opera, lately sent her infant child to the country to be nursed. At the end of three months she learned indirectly, by the gossip of the nurses at the nursery bureaux, that the child was badly treated. She immediately started to the country, and at the distance of eighty miles from town, found a trace of the child. It was in the hands of a nomadic family, who wandered about from place to place in a wooden house mounted on low wheels. When, after a day's search, she found the mounted shanty that containad her child, several rough-looking men attempted to frighten her away by menaces; but she succeeded in penetrating the place; and there, in an old box in the corner, covered up in unclean rags, she found her little Bohemian. He smiled through the dirt at his mother, and was as fresh and as robust as if he had lived in a palace. After two hours of hard scrubbing, by which his identity with the white race was reëstablished, she brought him to town, and very naturally refuses more to part with him.

But the most curious fact in connection with this nursing system is the changes that are sometimes made between children. I am assured that at the *créches* and at the Paris railway stations this circumstance is not unfrequent. To any one who has seen the carelessness and the incredible stupidity of French nurses in general, this will not seem so astonishing. On the Northern Railway there are special nurse trains on Saturdays. At the Paris station there is a room where the children may be deposed, if the train is not ready to start, while the nurses go out to gossip and to bid adieu to their lovers—the Lancers and the Carabiniers of the Guard. (If you have been in Garden of the Tuileries on a fine day, or if you have kept house in Paris, you know what confusion is carried into the nursery and the kitchen by the epaulettes and the brass buttons,) so that when the last bell rings for the starting of the train, a general rush of the nurses takes place, and, as all very young children look much alike, and as French children are all dressed alike, it is easy to conceive how, in the confusion of the moment, a wrong selection from the mass may be made. If the second nurse sees that her child is a stranger she must put up with her fortune, just as gentlemen do at a *soirée*, where the first out have made a razzia on the best hats. With the nurses it is a commerce, and it makes little difference with them whether they have changed children or not: so, that a change once made, the affair rests a secret for all parties.

It was a popular belief in France that LOUIS PHILIPPE was a changed child; the history is an interesting one, but I have not room for it here. The belief was founded principally on the assertion of a reputed crazy woman, and on the absence of all resemblance to the Bourbons.

MALAKOFF.

The Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, whose duty it is to attend to the repairs of streets?—for, whoever that officer is, or may have been, his duty is most shamefully neglected, at least in some cases. In illustration of this assertion, I would call attention to the state of the cross-walk in Sixth-avenue, on the lower side of Fourteenth-street, which for some years past has been quite impassable in rainy weather. Some time ago I wrote to the Street Commissioner, calling his attention to the subject, but without any good resulting therefrom, and I suppose that, until private enterprise takes the matter in hand, it will remain in its present state. Respectfully yours,

A FOURTEENTH-STREET SUBSCRIBER.

WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1858.

A gang of counterfeiters has been arrested in Cincinnati, from whom $14,000 in bad money was recovered. The bills were all from the same plate—$5s on the Hadley Falls Bank at Holyoke, Mass.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Reasons for the Acquisition of Cuba—Its Exaggerated Importance—Its Little Value as a Slave State—Short-Sighted Policy—Want of Statesmen.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

MORROW, Warren Co., Ohio, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

It is long since I addressed the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES,—and since then grave questions and interesting discussions have occupied the public mind. I have taken some part in them, but not so much, I trust, as to obscure my vision or delude my judgment. With green fields around me, and the blue canopy of heaven above, I look from the banks of the Miami upon the great world beyond, if not with the wisdom, at least with the calm contentedness of a philosopher. The very soil on which I tread, and the river which flows at my feet, reminds me of the past statesmanship of my country. A few miles below, in one of the plainest of farm-houses, lived JEREMIAH MORROW,—for eighteen years one of the leading men in Congress, and for ten years the leading man of this State. A few miles on the other side lived JOHN MCLEAN till he was taken to Congress,—to the Administration and the Supreme Court;—and near by now lives THOMAS CORWIN. When I think of the statesmanship of this country, I think of such men—of men who understood the value of public justice, and were not deluded by the fictions of national vanity. Nay, I need not go so far. I have just taken my eyes from the splendid passage in the speech of Mr. CRITTENDEN, in which he speaks of justice as the only foundation for whatever is valuable in public or private life! Justice, alas! What idea of justice can they have who think the territory of their neighbors the fit subject of plunder and piracy?

Having dismissed the Kansas question, (*eo tempore*,) the Administration, with the instinctive sagacity of the mole, (and with equal blindness,)—which must burrow to live,—now turns its attention to burrowing in foreign territory. WALKER having utterly failed, after leaving the bones of thousands of his men to manure the soil of Nicaragua, and the territories of Mexico offering nothing better than free soil, the President has selected the Island of Cuba as the theatre of diplomatic operations, and, if possible, of future acquisition. Whether Cuba shall be annexed to this country, is a grave question; and it has three distinct aspects, two of which have never been sufficiently considered. These aspects relate to value, to race, and to Slavery. Two of your correspondents have given reasons for the acquisition of Cuba which very fairly embody the common and popular impressions on this subject. I hope you will allow me to give, what is so seldom seen in this world, "the other side." As I propose to give no reason which is not either a fact, or an inference from a fact, I shall waste no paper on the creatures of imagination. Nor am I to be charged with the high crime of being an "Old Fogy," who would circumscribe his country within its present narrow limits of three million of square miles! No, my ambition runs riot in visions of future grandeur. I believe in Manifest Destiny,—and the Ocean-bound Republic of North America. I have no objection to Cuba—as Cuba. What then? My objections are of the old Yankee school. I ask, Will it *pay?* Will it pay, in regard to justice, to value, or to moral and political consequences? In one word, is the acquisition of Cuba sound policy? Let me try to answer this question—without special regard to order. At present, the Slave question is before the public mind, let us look at that in its bearings on Cuba.

1. One of your correspondents, knowing well the necessity of conciliating the Anti-Slavery sentiment, gives first, and prominently, as a reason for the acquisition, that it will break up the Slave trade, the importation of slaves, ameliorate their treatment there, and bring them into that humane and amiable condition in which slaves are now found in Mississippi. This is a very pretty aspect of the case; but, is there any such state of facts as the writer assumes? Your correspondents refer to the censuses of 1853 and 1850, I shall refer to those of 1857 and 1841, likewise. What do they show? The following are the returns of Cuban population for the two last periods:

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
In 1841...	418,291	152,838	436,495	1,007,624
In 1857...	549,694	174,810	374,549	1,099,053
Increase.	131,403	21,972	Dec. 61,946	Inc. 91,429

Thus, then, these impertinent *facts* tell us that in 16 years the *free* population of the Island of Cuba has *increased* 153,000, and the *slave* population *diminished* 61,000! In one word, all his assumption of a Slave-trade and slave increase in the Island of Cuba, is practically a mere fiction. No such things exist, except to a small and unimportant extent. What! Do not the intelligent readers of the TIMES know that Cuba is introducing "Asiatic colonists" and creating "Emancipados," for the plain reason that she does *not* introduce African slaves, and does not specially prefer them? I grant that there are occasional cargoes of slaves landed in Cuba, just as there may possibly be in Mississippi; but the census proves positively that the emancipations are far more numerous than the Africans introduced. What call is there, then, for the interference of American slaveholders in ameliorating the condition of Cuban Slavery? Is emancipation most likely to take place under Spanish or American rule? All the tendencies in Cuba now are towards freedom, and if left to herself, I cannot resist the conclusion that she may ultimately become a Free State. And must this great Republic, which on the 4th of July, 1776, declared that there were *some* rights of man inalienable by governments, interpose its giant arm to make Cuban Slavery perpetual?

2. But your correspondent makes another argument, which is so completely opposite to the first, and so completely tumbles it down, that I can account for it only by supposing that he is like the man who got the barrel of his gun curved, that he might shoot round the corner, and hit people on all sides! His next argument is, that Cuba *is to become a great Slave-State!* a sort of Elysium for Slavery, which will draw off a million of negroes, and thus ultimately free Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland! Thus we must bid adieu to the fiction of African importation into Cuba done away with, and the condition of Slavery ameliorated by annexation to the United States. On the contrary, we are now to look upon it as the very reservoir, the ocean prison of negroes, driven and banished from this country. I confess that, if the freedom of Kentucky and Missouri were to be the consequences of such an event, I would, so far as Slavery is concerned, be content to see it accomplished. I look over to the land of CLAY and CRITTENDEN with longing, lingering hopes, that its only curse may be taken away! That the Kentucky, rolling amidst its rocky cliffs, may hear no sound of bondage, and the Cumberland may come from its mountains, singing of Liberty!

But I do not see anything in the state of facts which justifies the idea that Cuba will be very profitable, even to slaveholders. Let us look at the facts again. Cuba has 32,000 square miles of surface, and 1,100,000 inhabitants; in other words, a surface but a fraction larger than South Carolina, and nearly double the population. Cuba has a density of 34 to a square mile, and South Carolina only 23. Now, I ask, (taking the growth of American Slave-States as the standard,) where is the room for the great emigration of American negroes to Cuba? Cuba has nearly *treble* the population per square mile of Louisiana and Mississippi, double that of Georgia, and a great deal more than old Virginia! On what principle, then, o common sense, are we to expect a rapid increase of population and negroes in Cuba, under American rule? Is the management of American overseers to be so much more humane, prudent, and economical in Cuba, than it ever has been in Louisiana, that we shall see the already populous island of Cuba suddenly grow beyond any American State? I fear not. I fear that the assumption of our superior management of slaves is as mere a fiction as the arguments I have examined. If we want to know what American rule can do in the management of a Slave-State, we have a most signal example before us. If I recollect right, it is little more than half a century since Louisiana was transferred from the Government of France to that of the United States. It embraced the delta of the Mississippi, rivaling the valley of the Nile in its fertility, and more than equal to it in position. It had five times the surface of Massachusetts, and half as much again as Cuba. New-Orleans was already a large town. Half a century of American rule has passed by, and Louisiana has now *one-tenth* the population per square mile of little Massachusetts, with her hard soil, and *one third* only of Cuba, laboring under what we are told are the terrible abuses of a Spanish Government! Is there anything in this to flatter our vanity? Is there anything to encourage, in the least degree, the idea of pouring a slave population into Cuba, and emancipating Maryland and Kentucky? The most we could possibly hope for is, that Cuba would remain as populous and productive as she is.

But, supposing it possible that a considerable number of American planters, with their slaves, should be thrown into Cuba, it is plain they can by no means equal the present mass of creoles and mulattoes there. Who then will govern the Island of Cuba, and what will be its political position? Cuba contains seven hundred thousand native freemen, who will cast one hundred thousand votes? No number of Americans which it is possible to introduce, can control them. The legislation of Cuba, then, will be simply transferred from the Spanish Cortes to the Cuban creoles. This is, doubtless, very desirable to *them*, and is the great motive for all their zeal in the cause of independence. *They* see, if our planters do not, that creoles will govern Cuba, not Americans. Cuba, as an American State, will be as independent as New-York, or Georgia, or Carolina, and Louisiana planters may dream of American slave rule there, but it is only a dream. Now, what direction will creole legislation take on the subject of Slavery? The slave-trade cannot be carried on. We shall be obliged to observe the forms of decency on this subject, and prohibit the trade. There is no resource, then, but in the planters and their slaves. But, they cannot be introduced without giving them lands, votes and toleration. Will the creoles submit to that? They are Spaniards, Catholics, and—by annexation—independent. Will they submit to be ousted out of lands, religion and government, as the Indians have been, by the Saxon? One twentieth part of the number of Mormons in Utah will not submit without a war.

If, then, there is not half the room for planters and slaves in Cuba that there is in Louisiana or Alabama—if its domestic legislation is to be in the hands of creoles—I ask, in the name of common sense, what possible chance there is of introducing a million of American slaves, or the tenth part of it, into Cuba? What prospect is there that it will be comfortable and profitable to American planters? I have already said, that there is a strong tendency to make Cuba a Free State. If annexed to the United States, those tendencies will be checked. We shall have the honor of perpetuating Slavery without the substantial profit of a new Slave-State. No amelioration of its condition will take place—no solid profit to American planters—no credit except that of having seated two Spanish creoles in the Senate—a performance hardly as laudable as that of putting two Hindoo lords from the Province of Delhi, in the British Parliament.

With your permission, I will hereafter discuss the questions of Commerce and Economy. If I am not greatly mistaken, the delusions of Cuban commerce are as great as those pictured forth of a profitable Slave-State, or a humane amelioration of Slavery itself. In the meantime, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen, VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Shoemakers' Strike—Party Celebration—The New Appointments—The Nuisance of the Nuisance Decision—Possible Effect thereof on State Politics—Revival of the Boston Atlas—Prejudice against Color, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Monday, May 17, 1858.

Our shoemakers in some parts of the State are organizing into lodges and leagues, their object being to make a grand strike for an advance of wages. Time was when they would have been indicted for such conduct, but we have become too wise for action of that kind. The leaguers will find themselves ruled down by those immutable economical laws that regulate all prices—those of labor as well as those of potatoes. In Utopia they may order these things differently, and better, but in this prosaic world, where three-cent pieces are made, we have to think of profit and loss, generally having more of the latter than of the former. If shoemaking is low, it is because the world hasn't got on its feet since its last upset. The only effect of the league will be to throw more men out of employment than we now have with us. Shoemakers have the reputation of being an uncommonly well-informed portion of the community, but those of their number who contemplate a strike, do not exhibit any very strong proof of being intelligent.

The Boston Democrats mean to have a Fourth-of-July celebration of their own, and have invited Mr. CHOATE to address them, and he has consented to do so. They are angry with what they heard in Mr. ALGER's oration of last year, though it was nothing more, in substance, than what used to be the accepted view of most Americans. In these days it is hard to speak of liberty without offending Democracy. What would please them is something that should treat liberty as religion was treated by the company assembled at the station-house of the Celestial railroad, as mentioned by HAWTHORNE. "There was," he says, "much pleasant conversation about the news of the day, topics of business, politics, on the lighter matters of amusement; while religion, though indubitably the main thing at heart, was thrown tastefully into the background. Even an infidel would have heard little or nothing to shock his sensibility." Anything about liberty in a Fourth-of-July oration must necessarily be out of place, if that oration be intended for Democratic ears. The city government desired that Mr. CHOATE should deliver the oration at the regular celebration, and he was ready to comply, but the Democrats wouldn't hear to it. So "disunionism" has prevailed.

The names of eleven of the new Judges of Probate and Insolvency have been published. There is not a name of note among them, and one of them is as bad an appointment as could have been made. Three counties are not mentioned.

The proprietors of the Boston Library have voted to unite with the Athenæum, if they can. As the Athenæum has more than 70,000 volumes, and the Library not a fourth of that number, a union can hardly be expected on the terms proposed by the lesser institution, which are understood to be those of perfect equality between the two, which is much the same as if a shareholder in a bank were to demand as large a dividend for his one share as is paid to the owner of five shares.

Divorces are becoming very common in Massachusetts, and must, at the present rate of increase, go far towards balancing the marriages. In the County of Barnstable, (Cape Cod,) lots of couples have lately had the indissoluble tie dissolved, by the kindly-disposed Supreme Court. The Cape women are very nice, and I suppose it's all the fault of "them wretches," the men. In Salem there has been a very rich divorce trial—a cross trial, in which the husband sues on account of the wife's adultery, and the wife on the ground of desertion. The lady denies the charge against her, but the evidence is juicily adverse to her innocence. But the witnesses are accused of deliberately lying. They always do in such cases. It is part of the play.

The General Government has apparently reversed its original policy, and is reappointing old officers in this State. Messrs. WEBSTER, LELAND, BANNISTER and HILDRETH, in Boston, Fall River, Worcester and Lowell, are of the number. Only a year ago Democrats were removed by the dozen. It was unlucky for them that their terms were then out, for that caused them to be left out of office. Now we have seen all that changed. Lecompton has worked wonderfully.

The construction of the nuisance-abatement act by Chief Justice SHAW continues to cause much conversation and criticism, and not a little alarm in some minds—minds belonging to a class of men who are probably more numerous in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Union. Their alarm is based on the fact of the exceeding fanaticism of the governing portion of the Temperance men, who have frequently avowed doctrines the logical consequences of which are despotism and anarchy, those twin children of modern revolutions. Some of them, indeed, have not hesitated to say, in the clearest language, that the destruction of the liquor traffic is so very important an end, that it would justify any means necessary to its realization. They look upon liquor dealers, and would have them treated, as *capeta lupina*, which ought to entitle those who shall take them to high praise and solid reward. A Louis Napoleon for temperance would suit them exactly. Their views have just been proclaimed the law by the highest of the law's expounders, and they are not the kind of men to lose any such advantages as can be made to flow from that proclamation to their cause. Their zeal, energy and ruthlessness are well known, and hence the fear that prevails as to their action, which may at any moment lead to a Gordon riot.

So serious is this matter, that if our election in the Autumn were as purely a State affair as was that of 1857, it would, I find many think, be no difficult matter to get up a "Coalition" against the present dominant party, that should have reasonably good prospects of success, in spite of the great victory of last November. Perhaps they are right, as the majority against Gov. BANKS was then about 8,000, and there were ten thousand Democrats who did not vote. Here are the materials for a "coalition," without counting upon any assistance for such an arrangement as might be effected from the moderate portion of the Republicans, who like not the policy that was indicated by Judge LORING's prompt removal, and who do not particularly admire the process of being lynched according to law. Besides these elements there are the disappointed office-seekers, always numerous in the Republican Party the year after a victory, and who are not so amenable to discipline as are twice the number of disappointed Democrats. But there are two or three things that must make against the chances of a "coalition," even if Messieurs the Mob should take Judge SHAW's decision *au pied de la lettre*, and string up a few rumsellers on the City gas-irons, those modern *lampions*. The first is, that the next election will be emphatically a national election, as there will be eleven members of Congress to choose, and a Legislature that must elect one United States Senator, and may have to elect two Senators; for Gen. WILSON's term will be out next March, and Mr. SUMNER may be compelled by continued illness to resign his post. The whole subject of Slavery, Kansas, Lecompton, and heaven only knows how many more themes, for the political martyrologists of Massachusetts to hammer away at in their search after office and the public good, will be up for discussion; and you never could be so unreasonable as to suppose we could neglect them for things that especially concern ourselves. What business has a citizen of Boston to intrude his affairs into our election, so long as Kansas shall continue to "bleed," and Mr. SPRATT has not yet "declared off" from his grand plan for restoring the African slave-trade, so that negroes may become once more as cheap and plentiful as they used to be in Massachusetts, when their young were given away like kittens and pups? If we should attend to our own business, never so little, it is possible that a Democrat might be elected to succeed Gen. WILSON, and another to succeed Mr. SUMNER, and half a dozen other Democrats to take the places of those brilliant creatures—COMINS, DAWES, HALL, DAMRELL, CHAFFEE and TIM DAVIS. The thing is not to be thought of. Next year, when we shall have a purely local fight, and the burden of the nation shall not be on our shoulders, we may think it worth our while to attend to our own business.

Mr. CAPEN has been confirmed as Postmaster of Boston, though legally he is not eligible to the office. The law says that the Postmaster of a place shall be a citizen of that place, and Mr. CAPEN is a citizen, not of Boston, but of the pleasant town of Dorchester.

The *Dolphin*, at Charlestown Navy Yard, has been ordered to be fitted for sea. The *Roanoke* has been taken out of dock, and we shall make a ship of her yet, in spite of Norfolk. The *Macedonian* is ready to bend her sails. The *Levant* is stripped, and has been hauled into the basin preparatory to docking.

The *Bee* came out this morning "under the style and title" of the *Atlas* and *Daily Bee*. Rumor says that the latter name will be dropped altogether soon, and so the *Atlas* be clearly revived again, in name. The original *Atlas* was a great paper in its time, and exercised a prodigious influence. Mr. HOUGHTON, who made it what it was, was a keen fellow, and didn't depend upon names for success. He rendered his paper a terror to its enemies, and occasionally so to its friends. It was regarded with especial aversion by Mr. WEBSTER and his friends—toadies, some people called them—because its editor had the sense to see that the great Senator had no hold on either the popular heart or mind, and to say so. He once told Mr. WEBSTER that he could not be elected President, and therefore ought not to be nominated, which, as the story went, caused Mr. WEBSTER to weep, with a deal more sincerity over his own dead hopes than the Great King wept over living men, who were booked to die. No man in the United States had more to do with bringing about the nomination of General HARRISON than Major HOUGHTON, and he was the leading spirit of New-England during the memorable campaign of '40. He lived long enough to see victory won, a Whig President inaugurated only to die, and then died himself, with startling suddenness. The *Atlas* passed into other hands, but declined steadily, though clever men wrote for it. It is said that the late FRANKLIN DEXTER wrote the article for it that attacked Mr. WEBSTER for his 7th of March speech. The old *Atlas* was a "live paper," and naturally excited much astonishment, some alarm, and a little indignation in this great town, which likes its papers to be as Mr. Barnaby Palms liked his eggs—not over fresh. It was always ahead in political facts and figures, and even those who dubbed it "the lying *Atlas*," had to copy or steal its news. Mr. HILDRETH, in its early days, and Mr. CONGDON, in its last days, were the men who wrote its best articles, though there were many irregular contributors, after the genuine Boston fashion. The proprietors sold the paper in the Spring of 1857, to the proprietors of the *Traveller*, and the name of *Atlas* is borne on the imprint of the latter journal. How far the assumption of the name by the publishers of the *Bee* is justifiable, I know not. Legally, I suppose they have acted correctly; but the law is not strait-laced in business matters, and allows a wide range to the infirmities of humanity. The country papers that used to be of the old (and obsolete) Whig faith are vociferous in hailing the return of the *Atlas*, and speak of it as if the past were coming back, and yesterday were about to give up its departed hours. They'll find themselves preciously mistaken if they believe the bleached bones of a departed race of Pre-Adamite politicians are to be made to live once more under the influence of party galvanism. Gov. BANKS will veto that if he has a proper sense of his own interest; and his worst enemies have always allowed him to be sharp as a razor and pointed as a needle on that score. So the Whig journals may hail the return of the *Atlas* in language as energetic, if not as sweet, as that with which the Athenians greeted the return of the swallow, and consequences there will be none. The whole thing will be found *nominis umbra*. But there is nothing to prevent the gentlemen who conduct the new paper from making a first-class paper, if they shall be pleased so to do.

Although there is little or no improvement in general business, the leather trade being almost the only branch that flourishes, shipping is beginning to arrive here largely. There were about 150 arrivals on the 15th and 16th, mostly coasters. There is considerable building going on, though nothing to what we have had in good times. Streets are widening, and so daylight is getting into the dark places of Boston. The amount of money in the banks and in the hands of money lenders is enormous. One old gentleman has two millions on deposit, and, were it not that he is sick unto death, would die a rich man. He can't live to realize, and will die poor, leaving only four millions or so. Poor fellow! And yet people talk about Providence!

The weather continues to be horrible. "The dreaded east is all the wind that blows," or that has blown for weeks. There has been one pleasant day in May, and that is all. Yet the fruit trees are becoming covered with blossoms, and the suburbs look well, in spite of the dust, the sickly sunbeams, and the chilly atmosphere. That Boston institution, the Common, is really magnificent.

I observe that none of the colored people of your City have had a meeting to protest against the rule that excludes them from the cars of one of your railway companies. We used to have such rules, through practice, in some of our railway companies, and the ejection of colored people from the cars was quite common, but it was "put down" through force of opinion years ago, and now black and white sit on the same seats without the conductor's gorge rising in the least. Whether the "African pew" (called by the vulgar few "the nigger's seat") is yet kept up in any of the churches, I do not know. I haven't seen it in any church that I have attended for years. Indeed, I think that most of our people are so liberal that they would not very strongly object to negroes going to the same heaven which they expect to reach themselves. If that isn't behaving handsomely, I do not know what is. The conquest that here has been achieved over prejudice is owing, I think, to political considerations, rather than to any increase of the spirit of justice among us. The old dead-and-gone parties were in the practice of appealing to the Liberty men, and so had to affect a freedom from prejudice which they did not at first feel, but which came at last to be real. Thus even humbug has its uses. At this day, though our Democrats feel bound to give a sort of perfunctory acquiescence in Judge TANEY's decision, their treatment of colored men is distinguished by liberality, more so, I should say, than is that of the Republicans, many of the latter retaining some relics of the prejudices of former days.

The work on the new Post-Office building is to be commenced immediately. The masonry has been awarded to a respectable firm. THYME.

The Battery-Enlarged Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Saturday morning's NEW-YORK TIMES you publish the "Report of the Committee" upon the "Battery Enlargement." Among the shortcoming, or, rather, short showing of the Report, "The Committee" go very little further than to "state that, fortunately," (!) "a clause in the agreement (with the contractor) will enable the Common Council to have the work completed through the instrumentality of the Street Commissioner." Possibly, and only possibly, it may be fortunate that a saving clause does exist in the contract. Of what good or use, may I ask, is any saving clause to prevent the constant fermenting corruption of all the bureaus, or, rather, say political burrows of our Municipality, and the fermenting corruption, filling the atmosphere with noxious gases, from the dunghill of refuse matter called—*par excellence*—"The Battery Enlargement?"

When we call to mind that at no distant period—some twelve or fifteen years ago—this charming retreat—than which no similar public resort convenient to a shut-up, stifled population, can be found appended to or garnishing any other city upon the face of the globe—was the Sabbath resort of the young, the old, the middle-aged and the infancy of all classes of cribbed trades-people and artisans to obtain a "mouthful" of cooling fresh air, *once* a week, at least; and, on the other days of the week, when this grateful, pleasing spot, with its green plots, its shady walks, its avenues of trees clothed with luxuriant foliage, the rushing waters at the very feet, with the clear, ethereal dome of the heavens above, and the glorious sunsets behind the Jersey hills shedding their lingering rays in gorgeous hues upon the marine panoramic view;—which offered a terminus to the fashionable promenade, and a loitering retreat for the *élite* of the young and beautiful of our pent-up people to breathe and to inhale the stimulus of the pure, unimpeded, exhilarating atmosphere, wafted across the broad expanse of water of our magnificent Bay, that lay for miles in extent spread before them;—when we call to mind that the Battery locality stands unique for its marine beauty, and that it is the only spot on this Island, or in this vicinity, perchance the only spot on this Continent, that possesses or offers such peculiar advantages to an overworked body of citizens—shooting or pointing, as it does, into two deep, sweeping currents of pure water,—purer than are the majority of other rivers, from their breadth, depth and extent,—that remove far, far away into the ocean, everything that is fetid, corruptible and contaminating;—that it is the only spot upon this Island, around, over, and through which the four winds of the earth have a free and comprehensive passage to securing a healthful ventilation;—that its atmosphere is maintained in the purest state;—when we pause to think of these, and many other grateful attributes of this cruelly-disposed spot, and "to what base purposes it may come at last," I would ask the "Committee upon the Battery Enlargement"—of the corporate members of the Common Council, and of the public at large—whether the present dung-heap of animal, vegetable and street-refuse matter, with the *debris* of old buildings "dumped" in a chaotic mass, presenting a surface of an area of several acres, and exhaling noxious gases of confusion worse confounded—the "common" for animal deposits and filth of the filthy population harbored there;—I repeat, I would ask of the above-named bodies whether the disgusting picture of this *disgrace* upon the character of our municipal "guardians!" and whether its appearance and character, with its offensive effluvia constantly evolved from its mass, does not reflect upon the spirit, the civism and, above all, upon the taste of the refined masses of the Empire City of this mighty and progressive people.

It is very refreshing, no doubt, to the thousands of the "can't-get-away club" of this City at this late day to learn from the "Report of the Committee" that a "clause" exists in the contract that if one contractor fail to complete his agreement with the Corporation—somebody else can be found to complete it. It is very refreshing after having, for years, been deprived of this lovely place, to be informed of the existence of such a clause. As the rich have their "Fifth" and other avenues and their squares and their country seats, and country resorts to recuperate the loss of their nervous powers, what is it to the Corporation, of what becomes of the health and the nervous powers of their cattle-voters, and the honest, hard-working artisans, and used-up trades-people, so long as they can give the City contracts with a saving clause to any rascally political contractor of their party?

It is with a feeling somewhat amounting to sorrow as well as anger that I have been the observer of the ruin of this beautiful resort. In days not long since, in common with my fellow-citizens, I have enjoyed the privilege of this spot, laving my heated body in the cool running stream; inspiring the pure, invigorating atmosphere into my oppressed lungs; and enjoying all their soothing sedative effects upon an overheated, overstrained and excited system.

I would ask of our City Fathers!—Heaven save the mark—what I have done, what has my family done, and the thousands of other individuals and other families, what have they done, individually or collectively, that they should be deprived of and driven from the only public spot of the City affording a pleasant, invigorating, healthful resort? and why such a beautiful stepping-stone into the City should be given up to the refuse of the debritic filth of the City, and to the evanescent humanity constantly congregated there?

Within the last two years several thousand cubic yards of this chaotic matter have been carried away by the rise and fall of the tide-water, daily, leaving exposed the most fetid and offensive effluvia and noxious exhalations. If something be not done, and that quickly, too, the whole surface, to the extent of the line with low water, will be washed away.

I would suggest to the "instrumentality" of the "*clause*" that a temporary sea wall be erected to prevent further loss of the delectable deposits making up the Battery enlargement; that its surface be graded, and mould distributed over it, and either sod laid or grass-seed sown upon it—first, however, preparing promenades for the thousands who would be glad to avail themselves of this resort, as well as for the thousands who may pleasantly pass their time while waiting for the departure of the boats. If this cannot be done, why, then build up imposing-looking warehouses, &c. Let the stranger at least believe us to be truly commercial, and that our apathy—because "we live up town"—is not so selfish as to permit this [illegible] beautiful place, with many pleasant reminiscences, in the very nostrils of our City—to be metamorphosed into a promontory of filthy excretions and unwholesome exhalations. A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1858.

The Tehuantepec Isthmus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of yesterday, on "*The Tehuantepec Isthmus*," presented some of the strongest reasons why this, as one of all the several feasible routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States of our Confederacy, should be made available at the earliest day. You confined yourself, however, to commercial considerations—and it is true that so great a commercial benefit as would follow the opening of a route which saves fifteen hundred miles of sailing on the Pacific, and which brings the debouche of the Mississippi Valley within three days' steaming of its eastern terminus, ought by all means to be secured—still, in a military sense it is still more important. The Panama route opens into the Caribbean Sea, which is completely surrounded and commanded by British possessions or by regions where the influence of Great Britain is paramount. In front is Jamaica, and nearly the whole chain, besides, of the Leeward and Windward Islands; on the flank is the Mosquito coast, available for all belligerent purposes, also the Balize and the new colony of Bay Islands. Thus her dépôts so completely surround the approaches to that route that she could at once, in time of war, appropriate the works at Aspinwall for a naval station, and have every advantage in retaining it. This would aid her materially in maintaining possession of Panama on the Pacific side. The Tehuantepec route terminates, on the east, in the Gulf of Mexico, and here we have, in higher degree, the very advantages possessed by Great Britain in the Caribbean Sea, half the coast being our own, with harbors and dépôts, and the whole enormous back country to pour in its resources, and the remainder of the coast belonging to Mexico, by no means illy disposed towards us, and powerless for injury. Cuba closes the gorge, having narrow passes easily defended, particularly against any attempt at continued possession or practical offensive use. The voyages on both sides of the land portion of the route would be short; that through the Gulf so short that the exposure would be trifling, and that on the Pacific fifteen hundred miles, or thirty-three per cent. less than from Panama. If the readers of this article would but for one moment consult a map, they would see all at a glance, after their attention has once been called to it.

The importance of maintaining close communication between the several parts of our common confederacy need not, I am sure, be urged. By this alone can it be maintained as an integral whole. Even in time of peace it is of vast importance, and in time of war indispensable. With communication cut off, the Pacific States would be, sooner or later, detached, and perhaps be held by an enemy. This is the grand argument in favor of the overland route, and one which will, in good time, secure its construction, if the evil end do not come before that time. But previously, every Isthmian route should be opened, and for many reasons these latter will be forever important, even after the construction of the great road. I cannot enlarge on this now, but it is astonishing that, though some of our most prominent statesmen have taken these identical views, they have not as yet been able to bring them to practical conclusions. No other of the great powers of the earth would have been baffled so long as we have been in this matter, and a simple reference to the persistent efforts of Great Britain to secure communication with her East Indian colonies, even down to the last act of taking Perim, should serve us as examples in guarding the access to the various parts of our integral country. T.

Fatal Case of Poisoning in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON, Morris Co., N. J.,
Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

On Friday morning last a resident of this village having employed two men, one named TOWNLEY, a white man, and ISAAC MILLER, a colored man, to do some planting, &c., called them, and asked them to take a drink before breakfast, at the same time producing a stone jug, stating that he did not know what kind of liquor it contained. They took about half a tumbler full raw. About ten minutes after sitting down to table they were seized with convulsions and delirium. They were immediately removed and medical aid called in, and they seemed to revive a little, but were evidently suffering from the effects of some powerful poison. The contents of the jug were examined, and were found to consist of a mixture of stramonium, henbane and cider, which had been made up by a neighboring doctor as a remedy for rheumatism. TOWNLEY, who was known to have a very strong constitution, was apparently [illegible] on Friday evening, but died about 10 o'clock [illegible] morning; MILLER is in a fair way to recover. But the sequel is the saddest of all. TOWNLEY had not been dead fifteen minutes, when his wife, who was with him to the last, screamed and fell dead on the floor. There has been no inquest held on the body of TOWNLEY.

MADISO[illegible]

ORSINI DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.—The Red Republican demonstration in Chicago, in honor of ORSINI and PIERRI, came off after long preparation on Monday night. Like the one here, it was a torch-light affair, with abundance of burning pitch, plenty of banners, a general turn-out of the German Turners, and a *catafalque* surmounted by raven plumes. There were some apprehensions of a disturbance, but none happened. The Chief Marshal was the Herr PORSCHENER. He was followed by a platoon with torches and an artillery company with a cannon. Transparencies were sprinkled through the line of the procession, bearing various mottoes, such as "Brutus and Orsini," "who dies for Liberty will live forever," and this: 'The highest degree of love in Man is to sacrifice his life for his Brother."

The *catafalque* bo e a representation of Italy, as a female figure, bound, with ORSINI at her foot, attempting to rend her chains. On the reverse, was a view of the scaffold on which ORSINI suffered. An angel waited in the distance, to offer the martyr a crown of myrtle. The demonstration expended itself in a quiet march through the principal streets of the City.

The Boston *Traveller* sets at rest a rumor current in Boston, to the effect that Wm. S. T[illegible] before going to the State Prison, made restitution to the Eastern Railroad to the extent of $200,000 [illegible] that was ever realized from Mr. Tuckerman [illegible] the sale of his real-estate, for which, by the [illegible] management of the President, Mr. Howe, [illegible] were obtained. The account is now closed, but with a heavy balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

Mr. Anderson has been succeeded in the Deputy Receiver Generalship of Canada by Mr. Harrington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Inebriate Asylum.

The Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum held their meeting for locating the Asylum May 19, 1858, at No. 150 Nassau-street. In the absence of the President—the Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER—the Vice-President, the Hon. WM. T. MCCOUN, presided.

The Board of Trustees unanimously adopted the report of the Locating Committee, and accepted the magnificent present of 250 acres of land, valued at $25,000, presented by the citizens of Binghamton as the site for the Asylum.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and SHERMAN B. PHELPS, of Binghamton, were elected Trustees to fill vacancies.

The Asylum will be commenced immediately, and the corner-stone of the Institution will be laid in Oswego some time in June. The plans are agreed upon, and the Trustees have $50,000 in their hands to begin with. The Construction Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Dr. John W. Francis, the Hon. George Folsom, Hamilton Murray, Esq., of Oswego, Sherman B. Phelps, Esq., and Dr. J. E. Turner.

The Fracas at the Academy of Music—What the Grand Jury did not do.

The Grand Jury did not entertain the City Judge's complaint against Messrs. WILKES and DARLING for attempting to enter the Academy of Music with tickets they had paid for. On the contrary, the City Judge's complaint was thrust out of the room by unanimous vote. The Grand Jury, also, by a tie vote, dismissed, for the present, the charge made against Judge RUSSELL by Mr. WILKES. The Grand Jury of the June Term may have an opportunity of holding the City Judge on that charge to account, inasmuch as Mr. WILKES is resolved on not letting it drop. Perhaps, considering all things, the game is not worth the candle.

WASHINGTON MARKET PIERS TO BE CLEARED AND RENOVATED.—The piers in front of Washington Market are covered over with old shanties of every variety of architecture, from a pig-pen to a two-story barn. They are mostly built of the refuse materials of deceased buildings, and are the most unsightly that can be found in any part of the City. They have long been occupied as markets for vegetables and general country produce, an annual rental being collected of from $300 to $1,000, by persons claiming to have a monopoly of these piers by lease from the City. In case they should take fire in a heavy westerly wind, the adjoining valuable stores along West-street, and the neighboring shipping would be exposed to destruction. On the pier between Fulton and Vesey streets, partially concealed by a row of old wooden buildings, is an enormous pile of manure, of the most offensive kind; not the honest barn-yard article, but the aggregation of street garbage, dead animals and excrement, which make it execrable. The danger of allowing this nuisance to fester in the busiest portion of the City when the hot season is approaching, has induced the Harbor Commissioners to visit and make a personal inspection of the Piers, and to also show it to the Mayor, and the City Inspector. Mr. TIEMANN, it is understood, has given an order to have it removed forthwith. Probably the buildings, also, will be taken down. The Harbor Commissioners, the Mayor, the City Inspector, and Mr. DEY, (the latter being the contractor for removing night soil from the City,) had a conference yesterday for the purpose of devising some plan for obviating the necessity of dumping the contents of these carts into the North and East Rivers.

THE CHARLOTTE VANDERBILT.—Nautical men have been waiting with interest to witness the trial of the new side-screw steamboat which has been built under the direction of Captain WHITAKER for a North River day passenger boat. The litigation into which it is alleged he has been forced by his late associates and the efforts on their part to depreciate the value of the new boat, for the purpose of buying up the claims at half their value, and depriving the Captain of his rightful interest in the inventions attached to her, explain the cause of the delay. Having bonded a portion of the claims, however, and obtained a release from the Marshal, they made a trial trip on Saturday afternoon, which it was intended should be private. Her machinery was set in motion at about 3 o'clock P. M., with a pressure of 40 pounds of steam to the inch, and she ran out about twenty miles and back in less than three hours, during which time steam was raised to 50 pounds, or about one-half the medium working pressure designed to be used, which gave 76 turns to the screws per minute, and a speed of over twenty miles per hour to the vessel, thus sustaining Captain WHITAKER's position in regard to his method of side-screw propulsion. The vessel glided through the water, raising only a slight ripple at her highest speed. On her return she was run alongside a small dock at Hunter's Point, on the Long Island side, where she now lies. The trip was made, without the knowledge or consent of Capt. WHITAKER, but the result fully sustained his system, which, if adopted, will work an important change in steam navigation.

QUARANTINE.—A Police force numbering 15 men has been detailed by the Police Commissioners, by request of the Board of Health, to guard the Quarantine establishment—the object being to prevent all infractions of the Health laws, as well as to protect the cargoes of the vessels which are detained. Great losses were experienced two years ago by the river-thieves, who carried on a systematic robbery from on board these vessels; in some cases the ship keepers were bound, and threatened with death if they offered resistance. One larceny amounted to $3,000. Their rendezvous was at Bay Ridge or Yellow Hook, and it was here that the yellow fever made its appearance before it did at Fort Hamilton. Dr. THOMPSON thinks it was carried ashore by these thieves. The force will be augmented if required. A stevedore has been appointed, who has entire charge of the unloading of detained vessels. A steam engine is to be introduced for unloading cargoes, which will greatly expedite that business. The stevedore and lighterman are required by the terms of the engagement, to adhere to a scale of prices, adjudged reasonable by men familiar with the business.

Police Intelligence.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON AN OLD WOMAN.—At a late hour on Wednesday, John Shupp *alias* Foose, a German, and well known to the police as a dangerous character, made a violent assault on an old lady named Baumhester. They both occupy a rear tenement house in the Eleventh Ward. Deputy Sheriff Engle heard a cry of murder as he was passing along the street, and immediately ran into the alley leading to the house. He arrived on the spot in time to save the woman's life. Shupp had the woman down, and was beating her over the head with a hatchet. Mr. Engle rescued the helpless woman from her brutal assailant. She was found badly cut upon the head and arms, one rib fractured, and otherwise severely injured. Police Surgeon Kimbark was called and dressed her wounds, and Shupp was lodged in the Eleventh Ward Station-House.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—As Mrs. Pierce, of No. 247 West Nineteenth-street, was passing through Broadway on Wednesday afternoon, a young fellow attempted to pick her pocket, but the lady seized hold of him and detained him till an officer came along. The officer conveyed him before Justice KELLY, where he gave his name as Henry Wilson, and was detained for trial.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.—Officer Bull, of the Sixteenth Ward, Wednesday arrested Charles Richards and Marcus Weaver, whom he found gambling in the slaughter-house No. 23 Minetta-lane. Several others were gambling at the same time—their tables being the heads of barrels—but they all escaped except those named. The prisoners were locked up for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Thomas Dawson was arrested on Wednesday in Twenty-second Ward, on a charge of being implicated in a heavy robbery in Albany. Officer Armstrong, who has been engaged several days in searching for the accused, and who made the arrest, took his prisoner to Albany to await his trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, May 21.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 271, 275 to 279, 281, 283, 268, 190, 191. *Part II.*—Nos. 238, 269, 272, 273, 274, 284, 285, 286, 288.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 796, 477, 506, 505, 982, 1000, 1046, 87, 517, 715, 716, 550, 544, 570, 986, 1018, 1021, 517, 511, 704, 294, 678, 134, 201, 618, 913, 1048, 1073, 1060, 1083, 1090, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 498, 756, 997, 633, 874, 884, 822, 525, 692, 111, 780.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justices Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

The United States Trust Company Receivers vs. *Purdy et al.*—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered at Special Term, by which the appellants were assessed as stockholders of the Empire City Bank for payment of the debts of the Bank.

The Court ordered the judgment to be reversed, on the ground that the Special Term had no jurisdiction to make the assessment under the preliminary proceedings.

Edmonds, Sanxay and Tracy, for appellants; Mr. Mason for respondents.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT, MAY 20.—The examination of applicants for admission to practice is postponed to Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon. Justice Balcolm.

ACTION ON A NOTE.

The Bridgeport City Bank vs. *The Empire Stone Dressing Company.*—This was a suit on a note drawn by the North American Stone Dressing Company. The note was indorsed by defendants, and discounted by plaintiffs. The defence claimed that proper notice of protest was not given. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, for $7,138.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—May 20.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the Acquisition of Lands for the New Reservoir.—Reports confirmed.

John C. Hock vs. *Sophia Hock.*—Order settled. Allowance 2½ per cent to plaintiff.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Chas. P. Butler vs. *Geo. F. Brown.*—Judgment for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—May 20.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Ormsby vs. *Douglas.*—Case settled.

Australia.

DECREASE IN THE YIELD OF GOLD—RUMORS OF NEW DISCOVERIES—ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISE IN MINING—POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have received files of papers from Melbourne to the 16th of March. The *Argus*, in its issue of that date, gives the following interesting summary of the condition of the gold-fields:

"In our last summary we had to notice that the yield of the gold fields was below the average. This is still the case, but to a less extent. The copious rains which have since fallen have set to work many branches of mining industry the operations of which had been suspended for months. Under the circumstances of so unfavorable a season to the miner as this has been, it is not to be wondered at that the production of 1857 has not been kept up.

"Some excitement has been caused in town by current reports of a lead of richness having been discovered on a 'second bottom' in the Castlemaine district, but the reports referred to require confirmation. The general mining intelligence is devoid of interest. At Maryborough in the old main lead some good patches have been struck, and the rush near Havelock has turned out well. Some good ground has also been opened on the Daisy-hill road. Dunolly is improving, the new ground at Jones' Creek and Cochran's being spoken very highly of. Ballarat has begun to show signs of reaction, and the escorts thence are from all accounts, likely to be on the increase. The falling off in the yield of the Ovens district is so marked and continuous that it is to be wondered at that no corresponding movement of the population takes place. The Omeo district, which still affords employment for its limited number of inhabitants, has been almost flooded out by the late rains.

"Among the new phases of mining history is that of the proposed introduction on a great scale of associated enterprise in the working of some of the old fields. The District of Bendigo is about to be secured in the possession of an unfailing supply of water by the enterprise of Mr. EMMETT, supported by other capitalists. The whole of Golden Flat is to be excavated and converted into a vast reservoir for the supply of the municipality and of the miners, under an agreement which secures to the township many immediate advantages, as well as the ultimate possession of the works. Mr. EMMETT proposes to send the enormous body of earth which he will have to excavate—extending over from 80 to 100 acres—through the process of washing within a given time, and to carry on simultaneously the work of laying down pipes for the supply of the town of Sandhurst. Similar projects, but in a less forward state, are on the tapis for the supply of other districts, and another year will witness great changes in this respect."

The *Argus* gives also the following summary of political news:

"Since our last summary there has been a change of Ministry. Mr. HAINES and his colleagues have thought it expedient to resign, on the successful introduction by Captain CLARKE of an amendment upon the Assembly members Increase bill. This amendment affected the electoral divisions, but it can hardly be considered to have involved any important principle, as both sides of the House expressed a desire that the electoral divisions should be based upon population.

"The day after Captain CLARKE's amendment had been carried, Mr. HAINES announced that he and his colleagues had tendered their resignations, and only retained office pending the appointment of their successors. The House then adjourned for a week—till Wednesday, the 3d of March—in order that time might be afforded for making the new Ministerial arrangements."

The Republican Association in Washington—Governor Seward's Speech.

From the National Era.

This Association, which has its head quarters in this city, had a full and spirited meeting at their rooms on Saturday night last.

Senator SEWARD, of New-York, being present, was invited to address the Association; which he did in an able and telling speech of about an hour's length.

He began by alluding to the fact that he was born in a Slave State, and was the son of a slaveholder; but that during his boyhood the people of his native State began to perceive that Slavery was against the rights of man, the interests of society, and contrary to the laws of God; and they took steps to free themselves from its unholy and blighting effects. Almost immediately the State of New-York rose from the fourth or fifth rank, to the first, foremost, and noblest, the *Empire State* of this Union.

The able Senator then took a rapid view of the condition of society from our first knowledge of its organization, which showed that Slavery had always existed, and in almost every nation of the earth, until within a period of a few hundred years. Finally, a new order of civilization began to dawn upon the world. Labor and the laborer began to be respected, as mankind began to feel their dependence upon them for defence, for support, and for the conveniences and luxuries of life. Then free cities were established, and portions of the laboring class became free and independent citizens.

Allusion was then made to the early Portuguese and Spanish discoveries and dominions, when they were so vast that the Pope of Rome divided the world between them. But these nations had no laborers. Chivalry was all they could boast. In order to plant colonies in their vast possessions, they must have laborers. Then it was that Portugal began the Slave-trade upon the coast of Africa, and Spain endeavored to enslave the native tribes of America. This was not the civilization to establish or perpetuate nations, and these Powers began to crumble away, until now they occupy little more than their original limits.

A glowing tribute was then paid to the laborer. Governor SEWARD dared to offend the merchant, or the doctor of divinity, but the laboring man he *dared not* to offend. The address was closed by congratulating the Association upon its success thus far, and its future promise of good. The Association finds cause of self-gratulation in the fact, that, under its auspices, Governor SEWARD made this his first political speech in Washington.

The Association adopted the following as their platform of principles:

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Adopted May 18, 1858.

For the purpose of coöperating with all who oppose the extension of Slavery and the domination of the Slave Power, and who seek to extend and perpetuate the blessings of Liberty, we have associated ourselves together, under the title of the National Republican Association, and adopt as the general basis of our action the following principles:

1. The Federal Government has no power over the system of Slavery within the States, but within its own exclusive jurisdiction it has the power, and ought to exert it, to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all men.
2. There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime in any of the Territories of the United States.
3. The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people.
4. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this Platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

A Murder by a Mob—Citizens Under Arrest.

Iowa City was on Tuesday last the scene of a mob, and of a horrid murder. The facts, as we gather them from the *Reporter* and the Dubuque *Herald*, are as follows: "A personal animosity existed between two men named WILKINSON and PHILLIPS. On Monday night PHILLIPS' barn was burned, and his partisans suspected WILKINSON of setting it on fire. On this naked suspicion, they went to the house of WILKINSON, tore him from his wife and children, bound his hands behind his back, and cast him headlong into the Iowa River, and drowned him. Over thirty residents of Iowa City were concerned in this horrible act."

The Iowa City *Reporter*, of Friday, says: "The commotion of Wednesday, growing out of the late death of BOYD WILKINSON, continued without abatement pretty much all Wednesday night, every one appearing to share in the excitement. Towards evening, it was rumored that HENRY GRAY, a leader of the affair of Tuesday, was preparing to leave the city, and his person was sought for by a few special advocates of 'Law and Order.' The following are the names of the persons under arrest up to the present writing: A. Curtis, S. Shelladay, F. M. Irish, P. Clark, M. Freeman, Charles Brown, Charles Dow, Wm. Ganott, James Kennedy, D. Marshall and Jas. Studer. It is proper to state that of these eleven, none made any attempt to escape."

Personal.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* revives the story of the "last Bourbon." A lot of old cash books belonging to the Albany firm of B. & J. R. Bleecker, extending from the years 1799 to 1802, have recently been examined, from which it appears that firm were the bankers of a French gentleman, named De Jourdin, who arrived in Albany in 1799. De Jourdin was an *attaché* of the French Court, and arrived here with a lad whom he announced as the son of the King of France. The venerable Mrs. Blandina Dudley, founder of the Albany Observatory, is the principal witness to prove the identity of this youth. She claims to have a perfect recollection of the arrival of the parties in Albany. The Rev. Eleazer Williams, whose claims found their way to the public ear in *Putnam's Monthly*, professes to be able to prove that he is the boy who was with De Jourdin, first at Albany, then at Whitehall and Fort Edward.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "We learn that Bishop H. U. Onderdonk has preached no less than one hundred and ten sermons since his restoration. His mind was never more vigorous than at the present time.

Gov. Trousdale, American Minister in Brazil for five years past, has returned to his home in Tennessee.

Rev. B. I. Ives has been reinstated in the Chaplaincy of Auburn State Prison.

A Musical Society has been organized in Buffalo, under the title of the Mendelssohn Association.

DOUBLE MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* of the 13th says: "A fearful tragedy was this morning perpetrated on St. Philip street, in the Second District. A young man named VICTOR GARCIA, who is charitably supposed to be insane, attacked his father with a knife, at his residence on St. Philip-street, and stabbed him so that he died immediately. He then rushed out on the street, where he attacked and stabbed an unoffending lamplighter in a most frantic and unprovoked manner, wounding him so seriously that he had to be conveyed to the Charity Hospital in a dying condition. At last accounts the lamplighter was not expected to live more than a quarter of an hour. Young GARCIA, who does not appear to be over 18 years of age, was at once arrested and locked up, and the Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on the body of his father. This terrible deed of blood has created quite an excitement on St. Philip-street.

The second trial of Mrs. Abigail Gardner, at Plymouth, Mass., for the murder of her husband Hosea, by administering poison, was begun on Tuesday. The deed is alleged to have been committed Jan. 28, 1858. The prisoner showed some emotion on the reading of the indictment. She has two children; a daughter of 20, and a boy of 13.

MARKET REPORTS.

Market....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

THURSDAY, May 20, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Some holders ask more. Receipts light.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and prices are steady. We quote: Java, 16c.@18c.; Porto Rico, 11½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@14c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9⅝c.@10c.; and Bahia, 9c.@9½c., ℔ lb.

COPPER—By the omission of two letters, our report, published this morning, was made to represent Copper as being *active*, when we intended to have stated that it was *inactive*.

COTTON—Exhibits no important change; sales have been reported of about 2,700 bales, at the annexed rates. Yesterday's sales (including some lots, not before reported,) exceeded 4,000 bales, here and *in transitu.*

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Middling	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¼

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade presents no really new feature. The disagreeable weather since our last has checked business. The demand for desirable styles of domestic and foreign fabrics continues moderate, yet, as the available supplies are limited, holders manifest no disposition to force sales of either staple or fancy goods, and prices generally rule firm, especially for Cottons and Silks. Woolens and Linens are more easily procured, yet, with the exception of a few favorite articles, the inquiry is restricted. The auction sales of the week,—which we have duly noticed,—have not been very important. Fresh and desirable fabrics sold readily and well. Other descriptions of goods were depressed, and prices were lower and irregular. The auction sale to-day of French goods brought together a fair company, yet the competition was not very brisk, and prices slightly favored buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed, for State and Western flour, with more disposition among operators to sell than to buy. The current receipts are light, including 3,541 bbls. by the Hudson River boats since noon of yesterday, but heavy supplies are looked for, and purchasers order only such lots as they immediately require. The demand is moderate for home use, and is limited for export. Prices are a shade easier for common brands. Sales have been reported of 10,500 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 85@$4 00
Extra State	4 05@ 4 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 4 00
Superfine Ohio	4 00@ 4 05
Fancy Ohio	4 10@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 20@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is inactive and drooping. Sales 600 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in less request, and prices favor buyers. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls., at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18@$18 25 each.

GRAIN—Wheat presents no really new feature. The receipts continue rather large, including 52,182 bushels by the Hudson River boats since noon of yesterday. The Wheat now arriving is coming in in better condition, and as the demand is good for home use and shipment, prices of desirable lots are pretty well sustained. Sales have been reported of nearly 56,500 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 03½; ordinary White Western at $1 03; fair to very good Red do. at $1@$1 03; Milwaukee Club at 89c.@90c.; Chicago and Racine Spring at 84c.@85c.; and prime to very choice White Southern, in small lots, at $1 27@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and fair request, partly for export to the West Indies, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 28,000 bush. at 73c. for (4,500 bush.) mixed Western; 72c.@73½c. for White, and 75½c.@76c. for Yellow, chiefly Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, and sales have been made of 3,200 bushels, part Northern, at 68c.@68½c. ℔ bushel, delivered. Barley is salable and steady. Sales 11,000 bushels, common to very good, chiefly State, at from 56c.@62c. ℔ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid at 40c.@42c. for Western, 39c.@41c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 25c.@30c. for Southern ℔ bushel. 7,975 bushels were received by the Hudson River boats.

HAY—Sales 900 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 1,000 prime Buenos Ayres, at 25c., 6 months; 2,200 Porto Cabello, on terms not disclosed; 1,500 Dry Western, part for Boston, at 17c., cash, and 250 City Slaughter, at about 8c. ℔ lb.

HOPS—The demand continues limited, at old prices. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c.; old, 2¾c.@3c.

IRON—Inactive, at former rates.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, at unchanged prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@36½c. Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@ ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in limited demand, at unaltered figures. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. 470 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were procured, at 47c.@47½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for, while other kinds are in slack request, at previous quotations.

IMPORTS of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending May 17, 1858:

	Bbls sp.	Bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
Total	3,657	11,609	58,300
Previously	17,357	82,966	1,049,300
From Jan. 1 to date	21,014	94,575	1,107,600
Same time last year	23,191	143,782	1,548,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better; sales having been made of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $17 70@$17 75 for Mess, closing with no sellers at the latter rate; and $14 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are steady at 8¼c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, yet quoted firm at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in demand, at full rates. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, chiefly from 11c.@11½c., with small lots as high as 11⅝c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess and $8@$8 50 for do Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 230 tcs., in lots, at from $3 50@$4, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and sales have been reported of about 900 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@6½c.; Porto Rico at 6¼c.@6¾c.; and New-Orleans at 6⅞c.@7½c.—the latter an extreme rate—℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was an unusually attractive one. Hence there was a large company present, and the competition was so brisk that buyers were found for nearly all the lots offered, at prices indicative of an advance of from 1c. to 2c. ℔ lb. on previous quotations.

TOBACCO—In Louisville, during the week ending May 18, sales were made of 1,008 hhds., closing with merchantable lugs at $5 25@$6 50; common to medium leaf $6 50@$8; good to fine leaf $8@$10 50, and extra fine $10 50@$14. The total sales there since Nov. 1, 1857, to May 17, 1858, were 10,200 hhds. In Cincinnati, during the week ending May 19, an active demand prevailed for leaf, and prices of the medium grades have advanced ¼c. ℔ lb., the market closing active, with a continued upward tendency.

WHISKY—450 bbls. were sold, chiefly at 21c.@21½c., cash ℔ gallon. Receipts, 477 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Engagements moderate; rates firm. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d.@5s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Condition of Western Grain sent to the New-York Market.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from New-York, dated May 14, in relation to the very poor condition of the Western Wheat, especially that from Chicago, sent to the New-York market, urging upon Western dealers, with whom alone lies the power to remedy the evils complained of, the necessity of prompt action in the case. The writer of this letter, a member of a leading produce house in this City, alludes to the trouble receivers in New-York "of Chicago Spring wheat are having in respect to the condition in which it comes to this market, and that most of the sales to shippers at 90c.@94c., to arrive, have been rejected on account of the order and condition, and resold by the receiver at rates generally ranging from 80c.@82c., some early sales of such wheat a little higher. Shippers say that they have to put their purchases into the holds of vessels where they must lie under hatches some forty days, and, with hot weather approaching, they dare not venture such wheat; that when *they* buy wheat it is known for what purpose it is wanted; that, unless agreed to the contrary, it is understood to be in *shipping condition.*" The writer adds: "We are aware of the difficulties attending a remedy for this evil with the farmers in a new country, who have not the means and facilities of housing and cleaning their grain. And the only way we can see is for the warehousemen and elevators, *on receiving* the grain, (we mean as they take it from the farmer's hands,) to thoroughly *blow* and *screen* it. It won't do to wait till *soft* or *warm* weather has commenced, and the grain begins a *sweating* process—for, when once fermenting has commenced, screening and blowing, though it may help by checking the process, won't *eradicate* nor *cure* the evil—that is, for shipping purposes—nor entirely so for milling. If the West only knew how much they have suffered in a pecuniary way by this neglect to properly prepare their grain for the market in years past, they would stare in wonder and astonishment; and this evil will continue, we fear, till they, by some *general united* action, rise up and apply the remedy *themselves.*"

In publishing the letter, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Our wheat is good enough for export to any part of the globe. If it were only *properly cleaned*, and sent to the New York market free from oats, chaff, and foul seeds, it would be taken readily at a price which would much more than pay for the expense of cleaning. We have heretofore noticed that Messrs. S. B. POMEROY & Co. have put up in their warehouse two of Childs' Patent Cleaners, and we learn that Messrs. GIBBS, GRIFFIN & Co. are putting in two. Also, that Messrs. STURGES & BUCKINGHAM are only waiting to decide between the merits of two different machines. This is a step in the right direction; but there should be a general movement in the matter, and every one of our grain elevators be prepared to clean and blow every bushel of wheat as it comes from the cars, and before it is weighed into the house. This would make a discrimination by the country dealers in regard to quality, which would compel farmers to more care."

Western Breadstuff Movement.

The shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, this season, to May 15, included 100,343 bbls. Flour; 787,139 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn, and 135,035 bushels Oats.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics—Week ending May 17.

	Receipts.	Sales.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,289	621	59,211
Wheat, bush	544,790	339,800	210,236
Corn, bush	191,187	113,012	137,405
Barley, bush	2,687	——	——
Rye, bush	4,706	1,338	——
Oats, bush	39,085	31,385	43,868

Shipments from Chicago, this season to May 17.

Flour, bbls	59,211	Barley, bushels	37,715
Wheat, bushels	2,224,920	Oats, bushels	281,403
Corn, bushels	820,695		

Stock in Store at Chicago, May 15.

Flour, bbls	11,467	Rye, bush	331
Wheat, bush	714,382	Barley, bush	24,055
Corn, bush	71,475	Oats, bush	101,115

Weekly Review of the Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, May 19.

For hog products the demand has been trifling. Holders have not pressed sales, and prices have therefore not given way to an extent that might be expected to result from the absence of demand. On Monday there was a moderate speculative inquiry for Mess Pork, and about 1,000 bbls changed hands at $16 50. There were buyers yesterday at the same figures, but buyers were not disposed to meet the demand. This caused a better feeling in other articles towards the close, on the part of sellers, but the trade was nevertheless quite sluggish. The quotations for the last two weeks compare as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Mess Pork	$16 50	$17
Bacon, Sides	8¼c.@8½c.	8½c.
Bacon, Shoulders	6¼c.@6½c.	6½c.
Bulk, Sides	7⅝c.	7¾c.
Barrel Lard	10½c.	10¼c.@10½c.

Barrel Lard, it is seen, bears a slightly better price than last week. The demand for it has also been better, and at close there were more buyers than sellers at our quotations.

Exports of Provisions to Foreign Countries.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes the following comparison of the exports of Provisions from the United States to foreign countries:

	April, 1858.	April, 1857.
Pork, bbls	9,632	17,902
Bacon, hhds	4,165	926
Lard, kegs	28,777	8,947
Cheese	29,226	809

The total exports of Pork, Bacon and Lard, from Jan. 1 to May 1, this year and last, reduced to pounds, compare as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Pork, lbs	11,213,400	10,983,400
Bacon, lbs	36,301,300	17,264,800
Lard, lbs	25,381,150	16,587,100
Totals	72,895,850	44,835,300
	44,835,300	
Decrease this year	28,060,550	

Live Stock Market Reports.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, May 19—At market, 615 Cattle, 500 Beeves, and 115 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra, (including nothing but the best, large fat stall-fed Oxen), $7 50@$7 75. First quality, (including nothing but the best large, fat, stall-fed Oxen,) $6 75@$7 25: Second quality, (including the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year old Steers,) $6@$6 25; third quality, $5 50; ordinary, $4 50.

STORES—Working Oxen, from $100, $150, $175@$200 ℔ pair; Cows and Calves, from $35, $40, $45@$67; Yearlings, $18@$21; Two years old, $25@$28; Three years old, $35@$40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,081 at market. Prices, in lots, $2 50, $2 75@$3; extra and selections, $4, $4 50, $5@$6, or from 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., gross.

SWINE—600 Western at market. Prices: Shoats, wholesale, 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

Hides, 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.; Tallow, 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.; Pelts, $1 25@$1 50 each; Calf Skins, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

VEAL CALVES—Sales at $4, $5@$6 each.

REMARKS—Mostly Western Cattle at market to-day, our Northern farmers holding back rather than sell at the present prices, excepting an improvement as the season advances. But the West is a great country for Cattle, and the facilities for transportation so complete, that we see no prospect of their hopes being realized. There were one or two pairs of superfine extra river Cattle sold at $8 ℔ 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs sold quick without any advance on last week. Calves plenty, without any variation from last week in prices.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The cattle market for the week past has been dull and prices a shade lower. We quote fair from $3 25@$3 75. There have been few sold at higher figures. Second rate $2 50@$3.

Sheep and lambs are in fair demand and retailing from $2@$3 for old sheep; lambs from $1 75@$2 50, according to quality.

The hog market is dull, with but few in market. Prices ranging from $4 25@$5.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEEK ENDING MAY 17.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The extreme dullness of New-York and other Eastern markets has for the past week had a serious effect upon our market, causing a deficiency in number, but not inadequate to meet the demand. Although there are many Eastern men on the market, yet a general hesitancy prevails as to bidders, and probably will until a reaction in the Eastern markets, so as to show the shippers a margin.

Total number cattle received	1,281
Total number sheep received	312
Total number hogs received	3,678

Sales of 2,500 ordinary cattle from $2 87½@$3 ℔ cwt.

Sales of 388 better quality from $3 12½@$3 25@$3 50.

Sales of 362 sheep from $2 37½@$2 75; few extra from $3@$3 50.

Sales of 170 hogs from $4 13@$4 25@$4 35.

Left over on the market, 40 cattle.

Albany Lumber Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Lumber has come in freely during the week from all sections except Buffalo, and boats from that point will reach here by Friday. From Oswego the shipments have been large. The supply is now good for all kinds, and the assortment will probably be maintained during the season. Sales have been brisk, particularly to Eastern buyers, and the many vessels loading makes the wharves present a lively appearance. Prices have been well sustained, and dealers think they are as low as they will rule at any time this year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in May, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling. FEET.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. FEET.	Staves. LBS.
1855	6,284,498	2,027	....	1,884,742
1856	1,852,710	....	....	146,000
1857	1,807,433	68	....	190,000
1858	10,644,176	1,187	8,069	33,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to May 15th in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling. FEET.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. FEET.	Staves. LBS.
1855	7,299,485	2,091	....	2,224,742
1856	1,852,710	....	....	146,000
1857	1,807,433	63	....	190,000
1858	23,451,022	3,241	21,799	343,600

Hemp and Lead.

In St. Louis, during the three business days ending May 17, sales were made of 650 bales very common to choice undressed Hemp at $78@$80 ℔ ton. 2,000 pigs Galena Lead at $5 30, and 1,674 pigs Missouri Lead at $5 30@$5 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Delegates elected to form a Young Men's Republican Committee will meet at the Republican Head-Quarters, No. 618 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization. By order of the Republican Central Committee.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

JAMES M. BOYD, THOS. G. BAKER } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST COLORED AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church, in 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., do most respectfully tender their resignation to the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, and its connection, over which the Rev. WM. H. BISHOP is General Superintendent, pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of said members, held in said Church, on Monday evening, May 17.

J. H. AUSTIN, Secretary. B. AUSTIN, Chairman.

THE YOUTHFUL PREACHER, MASTER KENNEDY, (D. V.) will preach in the Central Baptist Church, on Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., on FRIDAY EVENING next, May 21.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily in the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY.—Allyn's Ritual, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $1 50; Oliver's Landmarks, $3 50; Anderson's Ancient Constitution, &c., $2 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Glenn on Preventing Venereal, 15 cents. By remitting, the books will be sent, post paid, to any address.

WM. GOWANS, No. 81 Centre-st.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
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EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
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Largest and best selected Stocks
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declining business, which will be sold
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1,000 children's, at....75 cts.
1,000 ladies', at....$1 25
Also a beautiful assortment of
Moire Antique, &c.,
Sun Umbrellas,
At very low prices.
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No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

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$10,000 WORTH OF CUSTOM-MADE shirts and men's furnishing goods, retailing at wholesale prices; also cotton, merino and silk undershirts and drawers, three-ply collars, cravats, half-hose, &c. Superior shirts made to measure at $30 per dozen, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

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AND COIFFURES,
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FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
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The general theme of the writer is undoubtedly the truth, without a shadow of coloring, and for this deserves more credit than is generally awarded, the aim of most authors being to stretch the organs of wonder to their widest extent, to excite interest, without inducting a single truth. We invite the attention of the trade, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Send in your orders early, as the first edition has been nearly taken up in advance. Catalogues of all the new and standard works mailed free to any address. A gift with every book, varying in value from 25 cents to $100.

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JUNE.
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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Most positively the Farewell Performances of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The great comic pantomime of BOREAS
For a few nights only.
FRIDAY, May 21, 1858,
The RAVELS and their talented company.
GABRIEL RAVEL. ANTOINE RAVEL.
JEROME RAVEL.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. YOUNG AMERICA.
FLEUR DE MARIE.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
BOREAS,
with new machinery, costumes, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance.
SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock—Last and farewell benefit of Mme. MARZETTI.
See card for particulars.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 22, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The laughable interlude of
LA FETE CHAMPETRE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE
by Young America and Marietta Zanfretta.
TWO GRAND PAS.
The only Afternoon Performance of the gorgeous new pantomime of
BOREAS.
Antoine as the Clown Poltronisir—Jerome as the Baron.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
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Doors open at 1; to commence at 2; conclude at 4.
Stages pass the door every minute for all the cars and ferries.
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SEE HER CARD.

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Mme. MARZETTI'S
LAST AND FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Previous to her departure for Europe.
Mme. MARZETTI, in announcing her name for a BENEFIT, embraces this opportunity of thanking her generous friends, the patrons of Niblo's Garden, and the public generally, for the very friendly and kindly feelings bestowed upon her on all occasions in her endeavors to amuse them, and trusts that the entertainment offered for this
HER LAST AND FAREWELL BENEFIT PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
will meet with their approval and a continuance of their liberal support.
PROGRAMME OF THE PERFORMANCE:
A GALA NIGHT—FOUR GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS.
Mme. MARZETTI in three different characters.
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Marietta Zanfretta. Young America.
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The great GABRIEL in his original character of Vol-au-Vent.
The great fête of LA BARRIERE CIRQUE.
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Gabriel combining in himself an entire Orchestra in the Serenade.
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Antoine as the Clown Poltronisir—Jerome as the Baron.
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Tickets 50 cents. Box-book now open.

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Fifth night of Mr. D. P. BOWERS' Grand Combination Company, from the Walnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 21, 1858,
Will be performed Milman's tragedy of
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Bianca (first time in New-York)....Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Fazio....Mr. Boniface
Duke....Mr. Sherrell
Bantilo....Mr. Young
To be followed by the laughable peculiarity, entitled
A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A P. P. P.
The Lady....Miss Anna Grosse
The Gentleman....Mr. W. Davidge
To-morrow evening will be repeated, with an unrivaled cast, the celebrated drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, May 21.
Continued success and brilliant reception of the
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
AMERICANS IN PARIS
OR,
A GAME OF DOMINOES,
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New Scenery, new Dresses.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
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Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHITING,
and other prominent members of the company in favorite characters.
This most attractive programme can only be given for a few nights in consequence of forthcoming novelties.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The Benefit and last appearance but one of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, who will appear in conjunction with Mr. Burton. Two entirely new pieces—a comedy, in two acts, called BEFORE BREAKFAST; OR, THE SERVANT OF THREE MASTERS—Trefoil, Mr. Chas. Mathews. A HANDSOME HUSBAND—Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Charles Mathews; Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Charles Mathews; and an original conception called MATHEWS & CO.—Charles Mathews, Mr. Charles Mathews; Fitz-mathews, Mrs. Charles Mathews; Thomas Gagged, Esq., Mr. Burton. On MONDAY—The celebrated RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, with all their favorite dancers and several new artists just arrived from Europe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 21,
Will be presented the Tragedy of the
GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverly....Mr. Eddy
To be followed by the comedy entitled the
POOR GENTLEMAN.
To conclude with the farce of
STATE SECRETS.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, and C. WHITE,
with the finest quartette and entire company.
First week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
LAST WEEK, THE STATUE LOVER.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

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SIAMESE TWINS,
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MONTAGNARD SINGERS,
DARKY'S DREAM,
THE VISIT—DOUBLE BREAK-DOWN,
THE REAL ESSENCE.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—STARTLING SUCCESS of the new and wholly original dramatization, made by J. F. Poole, Esq., EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS MUSEUM, of Sylvanus Cobb's latest and most exciting *Ledger* story, ROSALIND HUBERT; OR, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, which will be repeated FRIDAY, May 21—EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rosalind Hubert, Miss Susan Denin; Simon Peter Drake, Mr. H. Watkins. AFTERNOON, at 3, Dance by Miss Salome, and IRELAND AS IT IS. The AQUARIA, or AQUA VIVARIA, may be seen, besides which the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S JUVENILE ORATORIO of the Feast of Roses, by a large May Queen party, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 24, 25 and 26, by several hundred children, and a full band of young musicians. The most pleasing entertainment ever given. Tickets 25 cents. Galleries, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE CITY MARKETS.—COL. THOMAS F. DEVOE, in accordance with invitations from several quarters, has consented to repeat his lecture on the Public Markets of New-York, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst. It was originally delivered before the Historical Society and is an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper. (Tickets free.)

General Committee on Invitations.

JACOB AIMS, President Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
DANIEL BURTNETT, President Citizen's Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President B. M. and H. A.
JOHN M. SEAMAN, Vice President B. M. and H. A.
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Col. WM. APPLEBY.

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Brigadier-General WM. HALL.

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Mr. ISAAC ANDERSON, Fulton and Franklin Markets.
Captain JOSHUA M. VARIAN, Catharine Market.
Mr. BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market.
Mr. JOSEPH W. CLINCH, Centre Market.
Alderman G. STARR, Jefferson Market.
Mr. THOS. BROWN, Essex, Union and Gouverneur Markets.
Mr. L. VALENTINE, Tompkins Market.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Chairman.
JOSEPH W. CLINCH, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME ON MONDAY, MAY 17, A little girl, of 13 years old, named KATE McGRANE. She wore a small black cloth sack, dark blue merino frock, an old black hood, and small ear-rings. Any information will be thankfully received by her parents, No. 139 1st av., and will be liberally rewarded. Any one harboring her after this date will be dealt with according to law.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1858.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A MALE infant of American parents, can have one by applying at the Lying-In Hospital, No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

W. H. M XW L , M. D.

ALICE—FORGET THEE! NO! NEVER. I WILL look for you, Monday next, 11 o'clock, F-av. and E st., as before. Don't disappoint.

GEORGE.

IF EDWARD HOWE, OF THIS CITY, or CATHARINE his wife, will apply at No. 82 Greenwich-st., they will find his Brother-in-law Dena.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 2D INST., A BLACK AND TAN Terrier Pup, 4 months old. A reward of $5 will be paid to whomsoever will return him to No. 186 Bleecker-st., cor. Macdougal-st.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the return of a small black and tan colored dog; supposed to have strayed from the house. Apply at No. 35 East 23d-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE FROZEN LAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FLEUR DE MARIE—THE SECRET MARRIAGE—TIGHT ROPE—BOREAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ITALIAN WIFE—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A P. P. P.—THE WILLOW COPSE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—BEFORE BREAKFAST—A HANDSOME HUSBAND—MATHEWS & CO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—GAMESTER—POOR GENTLEMAN—STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Evening—ROSALIND HUBERT.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ARAB BROTHERS—MRS. GRUNDY—GINGER.

WOOD'S BUILDING—WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—HAPPY UNCLE TOM—STATUE LOVER.

NO. 631 BROADWAY—EXHIBITIONS OF PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE CENTRAL PARK—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Southampton	May 22
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	May 26
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Havre	May 29

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt* will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock last evening, and her mails will reach this City between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing later advices from Havana. It was reported there that the now notorious British war-steamer *Styx* had landed a detachment of marines at one of the ports of the Island and had searched the plantations in the vicinity for Bozal negroes. For permitting this invasion and violation of Spanish soil, the Captain of the Partedo, where the landing was effected, had been ordered to Havana for trial, and would, in all probability, be Court-martialed. Our correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, states that the Spanish population of Cuba were very much excited about these British aggressions, and were waiting, with some anxiety, for an initiatory move on the part of the United States. It appears that, in spite of the action of the British cruisers, the Slave-trade latterly has greatly revived, and that a large number of Africans have been landed on the Cuban coast.

The news of the submission of the Mormons appears to receive an emphatic contradiction by intelligence one day later than previous accounts received at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th instant, and published in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 18th. According to this statement, the Mormons are as determined as ever to resist the troops, while the report that the Mormons were leaving the Territory is explained by the announcement that the women and children were being sent to the southward, to be out of harm's way. But this latter intelligence is contradicted in its turn by a dispatch from St. Louis, reiterating the news before received, of the peaceful disposition of the Mormons. Advices had been received from Leavenworth to the 17th inst., announcing the arrival there of Colonel KANE and ABBE GILBERT, on the Sunday previous. GILBERT stated that BRIGHAM YOUNG had abdicated, and that Governor CUMMING, at last advices, was but thirty miles from Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons, who had come out to meet him. In the midst of these contradictory reports, the exact truth, which can probably be arrived at only through official sources, will be anxiously expected.

Both Houses of Congress consumed a good deal of time yesterday in doing very little. In the Senate Mr. HAYNE, the new Senator from South Carolina, appeared and took his seat. Private bills and propositions for pensions occupied the morning, and the rest of the day was devoted to hearing a three hours' speech from Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in favor of his Homestead Bill. There was an Executive Session, and after that the adjournment. In the House Mr. FENTON, of New-York, made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution looking to the payment of claims to the amount of ten millions, and to a modification of the Tariff. Ten millions is a large sum, and the Tariff a large subject to bring up so late in the session. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, reported in favor of Messrs. PHELPS and KAVANAGH, the members from Minnesota; whereupon a discussion arose, which lasted two hours—the Democrats striving to come to a vote, and the Opposition interposing parliamentary delays Without any decisive action, the House adjourned.

We have received Hamilton, Bermuda, papers to the 12th of May, but they contain no news. The American schooner *W. H. Morse* had attracted great attention while in port, and had been visited by the Governor and Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART. The captain of this schooner (BIRT) is the same who commanded the brig *Marine* when she rescued so many of the passengers of the ill fated steamship *Central America*.

The Joint Committee on Accounts of the Common Council sent a report to the Councilmen last evening on the matter of the $10,000 overdraft by HENRY EBBEN. The Committee recommend that the Corporation Council commence proceedings for the recovery of the money against all the parties overpaid in the Canal and Walker-street improvements, of which Mr. EBBEN is one.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Thursday, no special business came up. Several bills as to sewers were forwarded a stage.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and adopted resolutions directing that the laws with regard to selling wares and merchandise on Sunday, be carried into effect, and that the newspaper criers be silenced on the Sabbath. A number of complaints against officers were disposed of, and the Board went into secret session.

Mr. Collector SCHELL and his clerk were busy yesterday in preparing the sworn statements of Captains HAWLEY and WATT, of the brigs *Martha Gilchrist* and *E. C. O'Brien*, touching their being boarded by the British vessel at Sagua la Grande. The depositions were forwarded to Mr. COBB by yesterday evening's mail. The statements of Captains HOWE and GAGE had been previously dispatched. The substance of these statements has already been published in the TIMES.

A shocking homicide was committed yesterday morning on board the *Mandarin*, an American clipper-ship, engaged in the China trade, lying in the stream, off Burling-slip, which was to have departed to-day for Shanghae. JAMES AIKINS, the second mate, had ordered the men to come on deck and wash the decks, and as JAS. SOMERS, one of the sailors failed to appear, he went into the forecastle after him. Another altercation occurred between the two, and SOMERS stabbed AIKINS six times in the body, one of the stabs penetrating the heart and causing almost instant death. SOMERS alleges that the second mate first made an assault upon him, and that he wrenched the weapon—a double-bladed Spanish dirk—from AIKINS' hand, and inflicted the stabs in self-defence. The Coroner made an investigation in the case, and a verdict was rendered by the Jury declaring that the homicide was unjustifiable, upon which SOMERS was committed to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS COYLE pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. JOHN EDWARDS, a boy, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. JOHN BRAY, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Jury in the Busteed and Carr libel suit were discharged, yesterday, by the City Judge, without a verdict. They stood six for convicting CARR, and six for acquitting him. The trial occupied six days.

The suit brought by PETER K. DEYO against the Messrs. BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged libel, published in 1856, during the Presidential campaign, was commenced in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge LOTT. The case will be given to the Jury to-day.

The case in the Common Pleas, involving the question, "Is lager-bier intoxicating?" was given to the Jury yesterday at 2 o'clock, and after they had been out seven hours, and being still unable to agree, they were discharged.

The opponents of the action recently taken by the American Tract Society, met last night in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. A large and enthusiastic audience was present, and speeches were made by Dr. CHEEVER, Dr. THOMPSON, Dr. TYNG and others.

The large four-story brick building, occupied for manufacturing purposes, at the foot of North Second-street, (E. D.) Brooklyn, was mostly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building was owned by Mr. JOHN GIBBS, and the loss of owner and occupants is estimated at $58,000, upon which there is an insurance of only $20,000.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached about 2,700 bales at uniform prices. Flour was heavy, and prices tended downward. The low and medium grades are now much cheaper than they have been at this date for some years past. Wheat was plenty, active, and steady. 28,000 bushels Corn changed hands at somewhat firmer rates. Barley was pretty brisk at former quotations. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices of Pork favored sellers. There was less activity, but not less firmness in Sugars. The auction sale of Teas resulted in the disposal of nearly all the lots offered, at an advance of from 1c @3c. ℔ fb., on previous figures. Freights exhibited no important alteration.

The Kansas Question.

What has become of the Kansas question? Is it dead—or only sleeping? For the present, at all events, it has disappeared from the field of political controversy, greatly to the relief, we doubt not, of the great mass of newspaper readers, without distinction of party, throughout the country. The passage of the Kansas bill has certainly succeeded in "localizing" the contest; and the Kansas question has ceased to engross the debates of Congress and to vex the ear of the patient and long-suffering public. The Conference bill had this virtue in it, after all. It took the subject out of the Federal field, and sent it where it belonged—to the people of the Territory. It left them to decide whether they desire admission into the Union, upon the conditions proposed, or not. It did not do this fairly,—frankly, and in a style creditable to the Federal Government:—but *it did it*, nevertheless. And in spite of the angry disputes and technical sophistries which have been wasted upon this point, it seems now to be universally conceded, that by that bill the Lecompton question is submitted to the popular vote, and that the people of the Territory have the full power of accepting or rejecting it, in their discretion. Until their decision, therefore, the whole subject, as a national question, has been disposed of. Congress is rid of it, and may give its attention—during the short remainder of its session—to other matters. Unfortunately, so much of its time was wasted upon this, that the other interests of the country have a very slight chance of any effective and practical action.

The removal of the Kansas question from the field of national politics is having its natural effect upon political parties. Lecompton has ceased to be the test of loyalty to the Democracy, and the Administration is showing a willingness to receive back to its fold the erring members of the flock who strayed into forbidden fields. We hear no more of the President's determination to crush the "traitors,"—and see no more heads of malcontents struck off by the official axe. Harmony begins again to be talked about:—the Democratic members of the House begin again to vote together, and it is even intimated that no opposition will be made by the Administration in Illinois to the reëlection of Senator DOUGLAS. On the other hand, the Republican Party begins to feel the loss of that potent cohesion which the Kansas issue supplied so abundantly and so long. So long as the Administration persisted in forcing Slavery upon Kansas,—so long as it countenanced the grossest frauds upon the popular suffrage, and lent the whole power and influence of its office-holders to the unprincipled schemes of a small and odious minority, the Republican Party had a very simple and easy task to perform. Its programme was made by its enemies. Opposition to the Kansas policy of the party in power was certain to secure the sympathy and support of the country at large. The withdrawal of the subject from controversy, has complicated their position. It has deprived them of a rallying cry which had the merit of simplicity and of unquestioned popular strength. They must now take ground upon other questions;—and they can scarcely avoid, what is still more perilous, a discussion of candidates. Meantime, we observe that the people of Kansas are already entering upon their canvass. No provision has yet been made for a vote upon the question of admission,—but an election is pending for State officers under the Leavenworth Constitution, and under this cover, the whole question is freely canvassed. Gov. ROBINSON takes ground in favor of voting for these officers, only as a means of keeping up the Free-State organization;—but he advises the rejection of the proposition for admision with the Lecompton Constitution.

Our Relations with New-Granada.

In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. GWIN introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and which, in part at least, we sincerely hope will be passed by both houses of Congress. The resolution provides that, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and New-Granada, the Central American States, and Mexico, the President shall be authorized to adopt such measures, and use such force, as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable, in the event of the refusal by the Government of any of these States to give just satisfaction for wrongs inflicted upon American citizens. We do not know that any of the Central American States, except, perhaps, Nicaragua, have latterly done aught to merit our wrath. As to the outrages committed upon American vessels at Tampico, the President has already undertaken the responsibility which the resolution would vest in him; and we presume that, by this time, the *Fulton* has effectually checked the tendency of that fiery chief Don JUAN DE LA GARZA to lay violent hands on American property. But the greatest outrage that was ever inflicted on American citizens still goes unpunished, and New Granada is permitted to laugh us to scorn.

By the last mail from Bogota we were informed that the Cass-Herran treaty had passed the New-Granadian Senate, but so greatly altered and emasculated that it no longer resembles the original document. This treaty, it will be remembered, was negotiated by General CASS for two specific purposes. One was to obtain indemnity for the terrible massacre at Panama on the 15th of April, 1856; the other, and more important one, was to compel New-Granada, by positive stipulation, to keep the peace for the future on the interoceanic route. The latter obligation is, we understand, utterly ignored in the amended treaty, and New-Granada refuses to admit that she can in any way be bound to preserve the law and order within her own territory. The treaty, therefore, in this form, cannot be accepted by the American people. They have a right, in view of past outrages, to exact formal guarantees of security to person and property while traversing an important highway—at present the only highway of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States—and they will not abate one iota of this demand. It would really seem that the only course that remains for the United States to pursue, if New-Granada persists in refusing such a simple act of justice, is to seize and occupy the Isthmus. It would be an act, not only of justice to ourselves, but of benefit to the whole commercial world. The presence of an unusually large American fleet in the Bay of Panama is an indication that our Government is impressed with the belief that some such move will eventually be found necessary.

Mr. GWIN's resolution is substantially the same as the one adopted with reference to Paraguay. But our difficulties with New-Granada are much more sérious than those with Paraguay, and it is of more importance that they should be speedily adjusted. The point at stake is the future security of the interoceanic route—not to mention the murder and plunder of our citizens, which, for two years, have gone unredressed. For these reasons we trust that Mr. GWIN's resolutions will be substantially adopted.

Wholesale Corruption.

The State of Wisconsin must be a model Commonwealth. In these days of general corruption, it is scarcely safe to assume that one State is much worse than another; but Wisconsin, so far as the public has yet been informed upon official authority, is certainly entitled to the glory of being the most shamelessly debauched member of the Federal Union. Its own Legislature has established its claim. The evidence to sustain its pretensions has been collected, printed and published by authority—so that no over-modest son of Wisconsin can, with any show of success, question the validity of her title to this proud preëminence.

We copied on Tuesday from one of the leading journals of this model State a few items of the intelligence thus disclosed. Probably the most stupendous system of wholesale corruption ever organized on the face of the earth was founded and built up by the Railroad Land-grants made by Congress within the last three or four years. Millions of acres of the public lands were given to Western States for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Railroads. The passage of these bills through Congress was procured by the Railroads interested, often by the most open and shameless bribery of members. But this was only preliminary to the main operations at home. The lands were given to the States, to be by them distributed to the railroads within their borders. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company was among the applicants for a donation of these lands from the State of Wisconsin;—and the developments now made prove that these donations were obtained by the *direct bribery of the entire Government of the State.* Thirteen members of the Senate who voted for the bill received bonds of the Company to the amount of $175,000—the lowest sum paid to any Senator being $10,000, and the highest $25,000. *Sixty* members of the Assembly voted for it, and received sums varying from $5,000 to $10,000 each for their votes. Only *four* members voted for the bill without pay! The Governor of the State received $50,000; his Private Secretary $5,000; the Lieutenant Governor, $10,000; the Bank Comptroller, $10,000; the Clerks of the Assembly various sums from $5,000 to $10,000 each;—and in addition to all this the sum of $246,000 was distributed among sundry editors, lobby-agents, and other outsiders to aid in the passage of the bill. Over half a million of dollars seems to have been spent by the Company in corrupting the legislators and other officers of the State, and in buying the support required for the passage of this bill!

If there is anybody left in Wisconsin who has *not* been bought, and who cares a straw for the honor of the State, we trust that some steps will be taken to punish the perpetrators of these most infamous and outrageous acts. The Railroad Company should forfeit, not only its lands, but its charter, and every public officer who received its bribes should be indicted and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. We are only speaking of what *should*, not what *will*, be done;—for punishment for bribery of public officers, on either side, is something of which as yet the country has seen no instance. But unless we are content to exhibit to the world the infamous spectacle of wholesale, unchecked, triumphant corruption in our public offices,—unless we are ready to confess that a Republican Government means simply a government of bribery,—a government whose laws and law-makers are bought and sold, like cattle in the market,—we should do well to enter upon some mode of remedying the evil which is rapidly gaining control of every department of our Government.

We do not suppose that Wisconsin stands alone in this matter. We have very little doubt that every Western State would present a picture equally infamous, if the facts could be ascertained with equal fullness. We presume that nearly every Western Railroad obtained its land grants by means equally flagitious and corrupt. But as Wisconsin stands most prominently before the world in this position, she owes it to herself to make examples of those who have plunged her into such disgrace. It is possible that there may be within her borders Courts of law, Judges on the Bench, who have not yet been bribed. They will scarcely screen themselves from reproach if they do not do something towards punishing those who have so disgraced the State.

REMOVING ALL SHACKLES FROM OUR COMMERCE.—The most radical and sweeping measure that has yet been brought before Congress, was the report of the Select Committee, made by Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, on Wednesday, recommending the total abandonment of "protective" laws of all kinds, and a resort to direct taxation for a revenue for the support of the Government. In addition to this, a modification of the navigation laws was recommended, so that ships may be bought and sold like other property, be manned by anybody their owners may choose to employ, and that foreigners may engage in our coasting trade. That we shall ultimately come to this condition of perfect freedom of trade is possible, but it must be arrived at by a gradual process. The recommendation of the Tariff Committee is altogether too radical and sweeping, and if carried into immediate effect would be productive of very serious derangements. Our navigation has grown up under a system of rigid protective laws, and it would be dangerous and unwise to suddenly abolish a system which has produced such good results. There is one part of our navigation laws, however, which abolished itself because it was too rigid for practical enforcement. The law requiring our merchant vessels to be manned with American crews has never been observed, simply for the reason that American crews were not to be obtained; and it should have been abolished years and years ago. It is appalling to reflect on the amount of false oaths which that absurd regulation has been the cause of, or it would be appalling if Custom-House oaths had not long ceased to be regarded with the solemnity of feeling which belongs to oaths of other kinds. There might have been once some good reason for the enactment of such a law, but there is no more reason now for requiring the owner of a ship to have two-thirds of his crew American citizens than there is for compelling hotel-keepers to employ American citizens for waiters.

Sympathy for Criminals.

One of our Philadelphia cotemporaries indulged itself yesterday in some very dismal platitudes on the state of public feeling in this State in respect to "criminals of the most atrocious stamp." It thinks that

> "One of the most remarkable spectacles the State of New-York has presented to the world lately, has been the sympathy some of its citizens have manifested for those desperately bad fellows whose crimes have brought them to the gallows."

The particular case in point, which has had so lugubrious an effect upon our Philadelphia neighbor, is that of the wretched man STOUT, now under sentence of death in Rochester for the murder of his brother-in-law. The sympathy expressed for this unhappy wretch can hardly be magnified into an affair of such importance as to make "a remarkable spectacle of the State of New-York." The half-dozen sensitive persons in Rochester who wished to have the sentence of STOUT commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life, can no more be called the "State of New-York," than the three tailors of Tooley-street were the people of England. There has not a single journal in the State expressed the slightest degree of sympathy in behalf of STOUT, nor has there been any petition for his pardon sent to the Executive, nor has any public functionary done anything towards delaying his punishment. Not even a new trial has been granted in his case; and there can hardly be a doubt that he will be executed on the appointed day. The State of New-York has presented a good many more "remarkable spectacles," we beg leave to say, than the sympathy here expressed for the murderer of LITTLES.

It is not sympathy for criminals which has been the cause of so many rogues going free of the punishment which they deserve, but the ingenuity of their counsel and the defects of our criminal Courts. The sympathies of the people are pretty clearly indicated by the verdicts of juries and the tone of the public press, and these cannot be said to be in favor of roguery of any kind. Let your villain be caught, and public opinion is sufficiently loud and decided in his condemnation. But neither public opinion nor popular sympathy can follow him into the Courts; once there, he is treated according to the technical niceties of the law; and though law, in the general sense, may be the perfection of human wisdom, the criminal law, of this State at least, as generally administered, cannot be justly spoken of in such complimentary terms. Either our laws are extremely defective, or the subtlety of our lawyers is almost superhuman, for it has been found next to impossible to punish a criminal here, provided he have money enough to employ a sufficient number of able lawyers to manage his case for him.

Smooth Phrases.

It is out of fashion to call disagreeable things by their right names. When a man cheats his creditors by a dishonest bankruptcy, it is styled a commercial embarrassment. If a speculator finds it convenient to hide his assets in the hands of a friend, it is simply making an assignment to protect his own interests. British cruisers fire into our merchantmen on the high seas, and call it enforcing the ocean police. We seize upon the territory of a neighboring country, under pretext of extending the area of freedom.

These are tolerably smooth forms of speech, but for silkiness of expression the first premium must be awarded to Mr. BYRON KILBOURN, President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. He was recently examined in respect to his wholesale bribery of the State officers and Legislature of Wisconsin. Of course the facts could not be denied. But the next best thing was done. They were disguised in terms of the most inoffensive softness. A bribe is an ugly word to utter. He calls it "a pecuniary compliment." "The subject of gratuities" was mentioned between himself and the officials he was seeking to currupt. He told them that in return for the votes he was bargaining for, he would exercise "a reciprocal liberality." And when it came to buying the Governor, Mr. KILBOURN says he gave that functionary $50,000 "to propitiate his feelings!"

Doubtless, these elegancies of language had a powerful effect upon the minds of the Wisconsin officials. Mr. KILBOURN would not have been, by any means, so sure of his men had he spoken plainly. There is a great difference between buying a Governor as one might purchase a beast of burden, and "propitiating his feelings" with a gift of $50,000. Mr. KILBOURN is not only a great railroad manager, but well qualified to be a professor of polite phraseology. His success with the Wisconsin Legislature is the best possible certificate of his qualifications.

DECLINE OF OUR RURAL POPULATION.—The population of the rural portions of this State is decreasing, not merely in a relative sense, but absolutely. If we take pains to foot up the inhabitants of villages, counting 3,000 each and upwards, together with those of other cities, we shall find that such places contain more than half the people of the State. And if we go down to villages of 1,000 each, we may safely say two-thirds.

Two causes have contributed to the depopulation of the rural districts. One is the drain to the Western States, which carries off so many who have proved unsuccessful here, as well as multitudes of enterprising young men who see a better opening for them in a newer country. The other, and perhaps the chief reason, however, is the increasing disposition to abandon agricultural employments, with a view to mercantile or professional avocations in the towns. Much has been said and sung of the dignity, independence and other attractions of husbandry, without investing it with any dazzling poetical glory in the eyes of those who are called to hold the plow with their own hands. Farming, if a sure business, is apt to be considered slow. Such is the view Young America takes of it; while the temptations of speculation, and the supposed pleasures of city life, entice multitudes away from the country. Consequently villages, and especially cities, grow, while the farming population declines.

That two of the three millions in the State produce nothing of what they eat, is a fact worth considering. And out of the remaining million, when we exclude women and children, not more than three hundred thousand are actual producers. It is well that the teeming West is behind us, and that we have railroads, canals and lakes to bring its products to our doors.

The Central Railroad Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have been somewhat severe in denunciation of the management of the New-York Central Railroad, on account of the accident which occurred near Whitesboro, last week, and as the tone and comments of your paper, as well as several of your cotemporaries, have been disparaging to the safety and management of this line of road, it seems to me that you may, with propriety and advantage, look at its past history and see how, in these respects, it will compare with other railroads in this country, where the facilities for careful and successful management are alike open and free to all. A few facts and figures will suffice for the purpose.

The New-York Central Railroad Company have more than 550 miles of independent road, and are running passenger trains about 5,000 miles daily, and have averaged about this ever since the Company was formed, some five years since. Please refer to the annual reports of the Company to the State Engineer, and see if *any mode of conveyance* can show as small a percentage of loss of life or injury to persons of passengers, and perhaps you will find it to compare favorably with any other line or route of Railroad that can be named.

As much as such accidents are to be deplored, and the recurrence of them as far as possible avoided, they should not be made use of to disparage the one and turn travel on to another, which, to say the very least of, is no more secure.

I have no doubt your good sense will suggest suitable comments in the case. FAIR PLAY.

We will endeavor to justify the confidence of our correspondent. We are not aware that we have said anything in our comments upon this Railroad catastrophe which even looks like an attempt to divert travel to other routes, or which furnishes any plausible provocation for the plea which he volunteers on the other side. We can only regard his communication, therefore, as an interested endeavor to avert the natural consequences of the developments to which the recent accident has given rise, concerning the condition and management of the Central Railroad. It can scarcely be expected that public confidence will remain unshaken in the safety of any road when it is ascertained that its bridges are suffered to rot without attracting the attention of its active managers. The fact has been established by evidence and proclaimed by a Coroner's Jury, that the tragedy at Whitesboro' was caused by the culpable negligence of the officers of the road; and they must bear the responsibility of that verdict, whether it comes in the shape of diverted travel, diminished dividends, or less expensive public indignation. That the Road has been comparatively free from accidents hitherto, shows that its management is growing worse instead of better.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Troubles in Arizona—The Gold Discoveries in Iowa—Great Rush of New-York Politicians—The New Regiments and the Utah News—The Minnesota Members, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

A letter received from Maj. MCCARTY, Delegate from Arizona, from Mesilla, April 21, says that great excitement exists there in consequence of a party of thirty-five Mesilla volunteers, who pursued a band of marauding Indians, and killed seven of them in sight of Fort Thorne, being captured by Lieut. WOOD, in command of that post, and all imprisoned. A writ of *habeas corpus* for their release was issued by the County Judge, but Lieut. WOOD refused to obey it, and a party had gone to Albuquerque, two hundred miles, to procure a writ from Judge BENEDICT. MCCARTY is requested to lay the affair before the Secretary of War, and also to ask for an additional mounted force to protect the inhabitants from the Indians.

Letters received by the Iowa Senators and Representatives confirm the stories of extensive gold discoveries in various parts of the State, and represent the people as gold-crazy.

The New-York politicians seem to have made a general exodus for Washington. All parts of the State are represented. The object is to make a general onset on the President to prevail upon him to make the appointments of Postmaters for the Albany, Utica, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and other leading offices, the commissions of which expire in August, before the Senate adjourns. The President, however, exhibits an indisposition to do so, and the impression is that he will not.

It was apparently incorrectly stated that the Utah news, if confirmed, would not alter the plans as to the new regiments. At any rate, J. GLANCY JONES does not mean to press the Volunteer Appropriation bill for some days, in order to see if the news is confirmed, and, if so, he intends to reduce the appropriations one-half or more. The Texas regiment will be called out in any event, but the inference is that one, and perhaps both, of the others will be dispensed with.

Major HASKIN, acting Governor of the Military Asylum, is to be replaced by Colonel ALEXANDER. The change, however, has no connection with the investigation into the management of the Asylum going on before the Senate Committee.

The course of the Republicans in fillibustering against the admission of the Minnesota members is intended to keep them out until after the discussion in the case of CAMPBELL, it being known that they will vote against CAMPBELL. The Democrats expect to carry their admission to-morrow, but it is expected that the Republicans will continue to stave off the result by parliamentary expedients. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

Messrs. MORROW, BRANSCOMB and WINCHELL, Commissioners appointed at the Settlers' Mass Convention in Kansas to procure a postponement of the land sales or procure a loan fund for the Squatters, have had, in company with Mr. PARROTT, Delegate from Kansas, an interview with the President, who intimated his willingness to postpone the sales till October if they thought best, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior. The latter stated that the policy of the Government would be to sell all the public lands possible during the present year for the purposes of revenue, but consented to defer the sales in Kansas until Nov. 1 and 15, when they will take place. The Commissioners leave for New-York on Friday, for the purpose of securing the loans needed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was examined by the Willett's Point Investigating Committee to-day.

The Senate held a short Executive session to-day, and confirmed only a few comparatively unimportant appointments, including GIBBONS GRAY as Postmaster at Westchester, Penn.

The appointments of the Custom-house officers for the Northern cites, will probably be considered to-morrow.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

Senator HAYNE, of South Carolina, took his seat.

The time of the Senate was occupied until 12½ o'clock in the presentation of pension and other private memorials.

Private bills were passed for the relief of Commodore McAuley, J. Horsford Smith, Jeremiah Prendergast, George Phelps, Joshua Shaw, William D. Moseley, Joseph Hardy, Alton Long, and Benjamin C. Edwards, the latter confirming a land title in New-Mexico; also for the relief of ANTHONY CASTRO, of New-York, a soldier of 1812; also a bill allowing the officers and seamen of the Kane Expedition, the same pay as in the Haven Expedition; also a general bill, introduced by Mr. FOSTER, in lieu of numerous individual bills, for the continuance of half pay to the widows and orphans under the act approved Feb. 3, 1853.

Some discussion on this last bill ensued on an amendment by Mr. PUGH limiting the pension to the term of widowhood.

Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed such restrictions on marriage, but the bill finally passed with the amendment.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. SHERLOCK and SHEELY was then discussed and postponed.

Mr. CLINGMAN introduced a bill to regulate the rates of foreign postage.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill to regulate the public land sales.

Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War whether portions of the army should be supplied with breech-loading arms.

Mr. GREEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against granting extended powers to the District Court of California.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported against a large number of public improvement petitions.

Mr. GWIN's Pacific Railroad bill did not come up.

The special order was Mr. JOHNSON'S (of Tennessee) Homestead Bill, and he spoke in favor of it for three hours previous to the adjournment. He discouraged the idea entertained by many that the bill distributes the public lands as a donation. On the contrary, it was framed on a principle of compensation, inasmuch as the settler fulfilling the requirements of five years' residence and improvement, pays in labor more than the value of the land. The homestead measure was not a trick for demagoguism. It received the approval of WASHINGTON and our forefathers. It was national in its character. The only use of our Territory is to have it settled. Industrious and poor settlers on their own homesteads would speedily change their condition; producing more, they would buy more, and consequently contribute more towards the support of Government. Were but one million of families enabled to spend fifty-six dollars each additional, it would procure seven millions additional revenue. This measure was equally one of revenue and of patriotism. Our policy should be to prevent the accumulation of a pauper population around large cities, populate your rural districts, and they will produce self-dependent men. Have no pampered aristocracy nor vicious pauperhood, but raise a middle class who own homes in the country, and they will defend the country reliably. Mr. JOHNSON had heard it urged by his Southern friends that the bill would act prejudicially to the South. He then went into an elaborate disquisition, the scope of which was that the extension of homesteads, even in the North, would extend the demand for the products of Southern labor, and thus benefit both sections of the country. In this connection, he incidentally expressed the belief that, were a few ultras of the North and South out of the way, the bulk of the people would fraternize, and the Northern States become advocates for the permanence of Slavery in the South.

Executive session. Adjourned.

The following is an abstract of Secretary COBB's communication, submitted to the Senate on Wednesday, making an application for a new loan:

The Secretary recommends that authority be given to the Department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the Treasury for an additional loan not exceeding $15,000,000, to be negotiated for a period not more than 10 years, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. He also says that he does not recommend any measure for increased taxation; that it would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff of 1857, for the reason given in the annual report to Congress; that sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effects of this act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operation; that neither the receipts nor expenditures of the Government should be estimated for the future upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures, since the former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time. The Secretary further expresses the opinion that, in order to meet the current expenditures, it is not prudent to rely upon the receipts into the treasury, estimated upon the rapid revival of trade and business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution, authorizing the Willett's Point Investigating Committee to proceed to New-York for the purpose of examining witnesses.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, objected, being opposed to roving commissions.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to submit a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a loan of $10,000,000 to pay the claimants of sums to which they are legally entitled, including officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the arrears of pensions due to invalid pensioners of the war of 1812; and also to inquire whether any modification of the tariff is necessary.

The House passed the Civil Appropriation bill, after striking out a million of dollars for the Capitol Extension, and by 4 majority, retaining nearly an equal amount for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, concluding with a resolution that Messrs. PHELPS and KAVANAGH be sworn as members from Minnesota, provided that such qualification and admission be not construed as precluding any contest of their rights which shall hereafter be instituted by any person having a right to do so.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, made a minority report.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, presented his views on this question.

Mr. HARRIS said he should like to dispose of the subject now, but if the majority of the House preferred, he would consent to a postponement till the reports are printed.

Mr. STEVENSON of Kentucky hoped the subject would be settled now, and moved the previous question. Disagreed to by 5 majority.

This vote was subsequently reconsidered.

Mr. STEVENSON called for the reading of the reports.

The Democrats generally seemed desirous of taking the vote on the question to-day. This was resisted by the opposition, who made dilatory motions and required the yeas and nays to be frequently taken.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, suggested that the subject be postponed till Saturday, and in the meantime the reports can be printed, and gentlemen ascertain the precise merits of the question.

Objection was interposed, motions to adjourn were made, appeals taken from the decision of the Chair, &c., and decided by yeas and nays.

The contest continued for two hours. Adjourned.

The State Temperance Society.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, May 20.

The following resolutions were submitted to the State Temperance Society yesterday by AMASA MCCOY, of Albany, and were adopted this morning unanimously, after much debate.

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature for 1858, the question is to be submitted to the people on the second of November next, whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance throughout the State be urged to vote on this proposition in the affirmative, with the view to the insertion in the new Constitution of a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for the purposes of a beverage.

Resolved, That by urging the insertion of such a clause in the Constitution, we countenance no remission of effort for immediate legislation; on the contrary, we urge the enactment by the next Legislature of a law declaring the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage to be a misdemeanor, and the liquors so offered for sale, the places of sale, and the implements of traffic, to be a public nuisance.

The delegates and agents of the Society report that the present license law exerts little or no restraint upon the traffic, that there is practical free-trade, and also that there is a growing increase of intemperance, especially among the young men.

Continued Outrages in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 20.

Accounts from Kansas continue to speak of outrages and robberies by MONTGOMERY's band of outlaws. Several stores and the post-office at Willow Springs were robbed on the 11th. Heavy robberies are also reported in different parts of Johnson County, and three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Lynn County.

MONTGOMERY holds a captain's commission under General LANE. It is understood that the band have a written pledge under which they are sworn to drive all the Pro-Slavery men out of the Territory, and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that unless Governor DENVER withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Lecompton and hang him.

The Central Railroad Disaster.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 20.

The statement going the rounds of the Press that Mr. E. F. SMITH, partner of the late Mr. PERKINS, one of the victims of the late terrible accident on the Central Railroad, had become insane in consequence thereof, has no more foundation than the fact that his brother RUFUS had became deranged from some other cause. The story has greatly injured Mr. SMITH in his business, and it is to counteract that injury that this dispatch is transmitted.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. The papers she brings contain no news of special interest additional to that already received over the wires. Her mails will be dispatched south over the New-

Haven Road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

Later from Rio Janerio.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 20.

We have dates from Rio de Janerio to April 17.

The schooner *North Point* sailed from that port April 10, for New-York, and the bark *Japonica*, no date given, for Philadelphia.

The bark *Morning Star* also sailed for New-Orleans in April, but was lost off Cape Frio. All hands were saved.

Spoke, May 11, ship *Howland*, of Boston, from Bordeaux for New-York.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 20.

The schooner *D. V. Sessoms*, from Baltimore for North Carolina, capsized on Tuesday in Chesapeake Bay. The captain only was saved.

The schooner *Sea Witch*, from Baltimore for New-Bedford, has arrived here in distress, having been run into on the night of the 18th.

The Ohio River—Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 20.

The water in the channel of the river here now measures 33 feet, but is falling.

The weather is extremely cold, making furs and Winter clothing indispensable.

Breaks in the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Thursday, May 20.

Four of the gates in Lock No. 3, of the Welland Canal, were broken by the propeller *La Crosse*. Repairs cannot be made under one week.

Murder in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday May 20.

Captain PHILLIPS, the leader of the "Thugs," was brutally murdered last night.

City Items.

SWILL-MILK.—The Swill-milk stables are generally undergoing a very wholesome whitewashing, and at some—not the smallest of the establishments—the cows are being sent into the country to recuperate, while the Swill-milk war rages. Meanwhile several dealers in the poison are supplying just now a very good article of pure country milk to their customers, deeming it better to take the diminished profits of honesty for a season rather than incur the risk of exposure, by continuing to furnish the stuff they have been wont to vend. They hope greatly that our excitable citizens will be unable to maintain their indignation and watchfulness over their milk-pots for more than a month—when slops and pus can be substituted again for milk. They must not forget, however, that the weekly list of deaths will be a weekly reminder and test for the people,

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.—The Albany *Statesman* has a long letter from a New-York correspondent detailing the secrets of a very Secret Roman Catholic Order in this City—called the "*Circle of Jesus*," of which Archbishop HUGHES is head—and which number some 3,000 members, among whom are many influential politicians. The initiated swear solemnly and under most fearful penalties never to testify against a member—never to acknowledge the existence of the Circle, and to respect no other obligation that conflicts with the objects of the Circle. The Circle's greatest agony at the present juncture is to get control of the Common Schools. The story lacks nothing but a good deal of confirmation to make it credible.

The *Star of the West* sailed yesterday, with about 450 passengers and the California mails. J. CAMBELL, with his wife and children, C. ATKINSON and F. BRANNIGAN all had their pockets picked, and lost their money and tickets also, while going on board the steamer. ATKINSON lost $300. Capt. CROWN, of the Russian Navy, under whose supervision the Russian frigate was constructed, went out in the *Star of the West*, on his way to the Amoor River, *via* San Francisco. Bishop SCOTT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. WILMOT and lady, the Rev. Mr. MCALISTER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; S. V. MCALISTER, of the U. S. Army, and M. L. KINYON, Overland Mail contractor, were passengers. The fare in the steerage for the steamer of the 2d of June is to be $125. This, for the steamer alone, is less than one and seven-eighths of a cent per mile, and, including the transit, is two and one-quarter cents per mile for the whole distance, and found all through.

At the meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society at the New-York University, last evening, the report of the Section on Commerce was read by the Chairman, F. A. CONKLIN, Esq. It consisted of a review of the commercial condition of the commerce of the country during the past year, which, it was stated, didn't compare favorably with its condition during the year preceding.

BESSEL WADE, a policy dealer, of No. 37 Cannon-street, was arrested by Officer MCLEOD yesterday morning. The officer went into his shop and found a number of persons there buying tickets, all of whom rushed out of the back way on perceiving him. He was held to answer.

At a meeting of the Regular Democratic Republican General Committee, last evening, JNO. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced a series of such resolutions as were to be expected touching the late outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf, which were unanimously adopted.

The number of converts during the recent and existing Great Revival, is given in the *Message*—how good the authority is we cannot say—at 96,216, of which 16,674 were of persons residing in the State of New-York. In New-York City the number of converts is put at 5,000, in Washington at 93.

The steamship *Persia*, the flag-ship of the Cunard line, was gaily dressed with flags from her masts yesterday, in honor of the birthday of Commodore JUDKINS, the oldest captain in the line.

CHARLES MILLER was arrested yesterday morning, charged with selling policy tickets. It appeared, however, that he had given up the business some time since. The Recorder discharged him.

MARY O. DININSON, of No. 121 Crosby-street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of JOSEPH P. QUINN, of No. 119 Crosby-street, who charged her with keeping a disorderly house. She was held to bail in the sum of $500, by Justice WELSH.

Officer MCCLOUD arrested ARTHUR BRADY, a policy-dealer, of No. 37 Baxter-street, yesterday. He was held to answer.

DESCENT ON A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.—Officer BOSTWICK, and two others of the Mayor's Squad, made a descent on the house No. 136 Crosby-street, about 10 o'clock last night, and arrested Mrs. NELLY SMITH, who lived there, charged with keeping a house of prostitution. She was taken before the Mayor and held to bail in $500.

Sea and Ship News.

There are in the port of New-Bedford, according to the *Shipping List*, the following whalers: 30 ships and 14 barks. In Fairhaven, 5 ships and 2 barks. A list of whalers expected to arrive in 1858 embraces 32 ships and barks, which had on board when last heard from, an aggregate of 16,473 bbls. Sperm, 19,245 bbls. Whale Oil. Total, 35,718. At Fairhaven there are due six vessels, with 2,320 barrels Sperm and 3,570 barrels Whale Oil. Total, 5,890 barrels. At Nantucket, ("what a falling off is there,") *two vessels*, with an aggregate of 1,680 barrels of Sperm. At Edgartown, two vessels, with 2,400 barrels whale. At New-London, twelve vessels, with an aggregate of 14,610 barrels Sperm and 125 barrels Whale. Grand total of oil expected to arrive during the year, at the five ports above named:

Sperm	35,093
Whale	25,340
Total bbls	60,433

Messrs. DELANO & Co. launched from their shipyard in Fairhaven, on Saturday morning last, a fine new bark of 446 tons burthen, built for a whaler and owned by WILLIAM G. BLACKLER and others of New-Bedford. She is called the *Joseph Grinnell*, and has a fine bust of that gentleman on her stern. Her dimensions are: Length, 122 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches, and depth, 17½ feet. She will be employed in the sperm whale-fishery, under command of Captain WILLIAM W. THOMAS, late of bark *Lagrange*.

Ship *Pacific*, of Fairhaven, 341 tons, has been purchased by Messrs W. H. REYNARD and JOHN A. MACOMBER, of New-Bedford, for $8,000, and will be continued in the whaling business from that port.

Loss of the New-York Ship Clarendon.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 13, 1858.

I have to report the loss of the ship *Clarendon*, of New-York, on Double-headed Shot Keys, Bahamas, on the 9th inst. May 10 we sighted Double-headed Shot Key light-house. We stood in for the light, and were boarded by a boat from the ship *Clarendon*, containing the mate and part of the crew, who reported the loss of the vessel on the reef. The *Clarendon* left Sagua La Grande the night previous, bound for New York, with a cargo of 1,000 hhds. of Sugar. She was owned by Messrs. DOLE & Co., of your City. She will, without doubt, be a total loss, as the crew reported her half full of water. The mate left us to proceed to Key West, to procure the assistance of wreckers.

The Odd Fellows in Ohio number 330 Lodges, and 22,000 members.

Police Commissioners.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, General NYE in the Chair.

General NYE presented a memorial, signed by Messrs. Peter Cooper, Pelatiah Perit, Anson G. Phelps, Daniel Lord and one hundred and nine others, asking that the crying of newspapers on Sunday might be prevented.

The following is the memorial:

To the Mayor and Police Commissioners of New-York:

HONORED SIRS: We place in your hands herewith a copy of a note recently addressed to the proprietors of Sunday newspapers in this City. It would afford us great satisfaction to learn that the nuisance therein remonstrated against has been voluntarily abated. Should this hope be disappointed, we would respectfully invoke the intervention of the constituted guardians of the public peace and morals to deliver our over-worked citizens from the disturbance of their repose and the interruption of their public and private devotions on their only day of rest by the loud crying and illegal sale of Sunday papers.

Beginning with the occasional sale of an extra journal—issued on the arrival of exciting news from abroad—the crying of newspapers has grown into a system, extending over the entire City; so that on Sunday morning, several hundred boys traverse our streets again and again, vociferating the titles of a large number of journals, tempting to the purchase by announcing their contents or their price, and transacting their business with an utter disregard for the rights or feelings of orderly citizens, or for the sacred character of the Lord's Day. These cries are so loud and discordant as to forbid sleep, when sleep is necessary for refreshment after a week of toil; to disturb the quiet of the sick room; often to interrupt domestic conversation and worship; to arrest the parent or Sabbath School teacher when imparting religious instruction; and even to disturb Christian congregations in their acts of solemn worship.

We can regard this nuisance in no light that will afford for it justification, compensation, or even apology. No public interest is promoted by it. No private necessity demands it. Other methods are open for supplying the patrons of the Sunday Press. And there are other and appropriate employments for the boys engaged in this business on the Christian Sabbath. We protest against the evil, then,

1. Because it is a school of vice to the boys engaged in it. They go forth to their business with the knowledge that they are defying the public sentiment and outraging the feelings of all Christian families. Their young consciences are hardened, and their characters depraved by the very nature of their occupation, and they are receiving thus a training for criminals and outlaws. Then their Sunday earnings are very often spent in petty gambling, drinking, or in vulgar amusements. To a great extent the Sunday newsboys are not the same who are engaged in the sale of papers during the week; but they come from other employment, that they may earn the means of attending theatres, or of enjoying other sources of amusement or dissipation on Sunday evenings. Few of the parents of these lads, if they have any, are benefited by their Sunday trade. Surely the petty gains of the newsboys can be no offset to the debasing influence of their traffic, and furnish no warrant for defying the rules of courtesy and decency. We believe the good of these children requires that they should be restrained from their demoralizing Sunday occupation.

2. The evil example of these boys is disastrous to the juvenile population of the City. Parental restraints are feeble enough at best, where fathers are so immersed in business as scarcely to see their children during six days of the week; and when the Sabbath—"the poor man's day"—recurs, the heads of families have a "right" to its aid in domestic discipline and instruction, without the interposition of street influences unfriendly to order, morals or religion. The teachers of Sabbath schools, numbering 5,000 or 6,000, may well claim that their beneficent labors among 30,000 children shall not be counteracted by a few hundred urchins, at the very time of their gratuitous and self-denying efforts. The tax-payers of the City, and voluntary contributors, who bear heavy burdens for the support of Juvenile Asylums, Children's Aid Societies and Public and Industrial Schools, for the mental and moral elevation of the young, may, and do complain of a system antagonistic to all these indispensable agencies of good. If a vital precept of the moral law be openly and systematically disregarded with impunity by the street boys, may we not cease to wonder at the growing violation of other statutes, or at the fearful records of juvenile crime in our City?

3. This system implies an unwarrantable monopoly. Nearly every class of business is suspended on the Lord's Day, out of deference to public sentiment or from motives of interest or duty. The spirit of our laws befriends the laboring classes and protects them in the enjoyment of needed repose. By almost universal consent the gains of one day are foregone, that health and happiness for both worlds may be cared for. But if one kind of secular work may be carried forward, why not all kinds? If boys may pervade our streets on Sunday mornings with their cries, why may not men traverse the same streets on Sunday afternoons with hand-organs or gongs? If the newsboy may cry his wares, why not the oysterman his oysters, and the dealers in wood, charcoal, fish, brooms, images, and everything else pursue their noisy traffic, and thus destroy the day of rest for the laboring man and the day of worship for the religious man? Nay, is there not a stronger claim for these branches of business, inasmuch as they supply an occasional and irregular want, while the newspapers, if needed at all, may be served noiselessly at the door, as on other days.

4. The crying of newspapers on Sunday is an invasion of the claims of courtesy and good neighborhood. Even if it interfered with no rights and involved no peril to public and private morals, it were a breach of good manners to obtrude wares upon a whole community at an untimely period, knowing that but here and there an individual is to be provided with them. What should be thought of an over-zealous Christian who should thrust himself into a theatre or bar-room to cry and sell Bibles and tracts? What of a missionary who should traverse the streets fifty times of a morning, and cry at the top of his voice, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;" "Repent, for the kingdom of God is at hand!" It would be justly considered as ill mannered and offensive, even though seven tenths of the population were in sympathy with his object.

5. This system is a flagrant violation of the *rights* of our citizens. Every man has an inalienable right to a weekly day of rest, and he robs himself who gives it up. The Sabbath is the poor man's friend—the bulwark of labor against the encroachments of capital. And every man has a right to the peaceful enjoyment of his day of rest. Government fails of its duty if it does not secure this, leaving to the individual conscience the mode of observing the day and profiting by its privileges. But these rights are invaded when, from early dawn till mid-day, and not unfrequently at all hours of the day, stentorian lungs break the repose or disturb the worship of families, by vociferating the titles and contents of newspapers, and compelling worldly associations like those which have wearied the brain and engrossed the energies during the week.

We deem it unnecessary to extend this discussion. The remedy for the evil we expose rests primarily with the publishers of the Sunday papers, and we trust they will promptly apply it. The newsboys themselves may sometimes be unconscious of the wrong they are doing. Many of them probably know little of the laws of God or man, and are, perhaps, the unwitting agents of more intelligent parties. We seek no harsh measures for the poor lads, but we would respectfully urge the abatement of this evil, for the sake of newsboys themselves, for the sake of our juvenile population, for the sake of order and good morals, for the peace of our families, Sabbath Schools, and Christian assemblies, for the good name of our City, and for the sake of restoring and perpetuating a quiet, refreshing, sacred Sabbath to the business-driven and wearied citizens of the metropolis you so worthily govern and protect.

With the highest respect, your obedient fellow-citizens,

Norman White,
Horace Holden,
Jas. W Beekman,
J. M. Morrison,
E. L. Beadle,
William A. Booth,
Robert Carter,
Warren Carter,
Thos. C. Doremus,
F. L. Fancher,
Fred. G. Foster,
David Hoadley,
George W. Lane,
George N Titus,
William Truslow,
W. F. VanWagenen,
William Walker,
E. C. Wilcox,
F. S. Winston,
O. E. Wood,
Pelatiah Perit,
Wilson G Hunt,
Wm. V. Brady,
John C Green,
James Brown,
James Harper,
Daniel Lord,
Caleb O. Halsted,
S. B. Betts,
James W Gerard,
Josiah Lane,
Abner L. Ely,
W. C. Wetmore,
John Sloson,
Geo. Douglas,
Marshall S. Bidwell,
Jasper Corning,
Hiram Ketchum,
Greene C. Bronson,
Tilly Allen,
Wm Curtis Noyes,
William Tracy,
David Parish,
F. E. Church,
John Luqueer,
J. G. Allen,
S. T. Skidmore,
Benjamin L Swan,
S. B. Scheiffelin,
Philetus H. Holt,
Thomas Denny,
Wm H. Smith,
A. R. Wetmore,
T. Ketchum,
R. L. Stuart,
Jas. M. Taylor,
H M. Scheiffelin,
Geo. D Phelps,
James Donaldson,
Jas. D. Oliver,
Alexander Stuart,
James C Holden,
Geo. Mather,
S. R. Woodruff,
C. W. Moore,
J. T. Moore,
Richard Bell,
Joseph Stuart,
D. H. Arnold,
Chas. J Martin,
Alfred Edwards,
Wm. Allen Butler,
Jas. L. Graham,
David Codwise,
Stephen Knapp,
Wm. Forest,
Peter Cooper,
John P. Crosby,
C A. Davison,
Wm. E. Dodge,
W. R. Vermilye,
John Slade,
E. D. Morgan,
J. N. Phelps,
John J Phelps,
R. W. Bonney,
Richard M. Hoe,
Chas P Kirkland,
W. C Gilman,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,
C. Crolius,
N. L. McCready,
Isaac T. Smith,
Chas. M. Leupp,
Wm C. Martin,
Loring Andrews,
T. C Chardavoyne,
Chas. Miles,
D Fanshaw,
James Stokes,
Anson G Phelps,
Jos. Kernochan,
F. F. Marbury,
Griffith Thomas,
Thomas Egleston,
Joseph Battell,
A. B Neilson,
Peter V King,
Thomas Tileston,
Thomas H. Faile,
Stewart Brown,
B F Butler,
John L. Mason.

General NYE inquired whether there was any law against the evil complained of.

Mayor TIEMANN said there was a general law against doing anything to disturb religious services on Sunday.

Mr. BOWEN said that there was a law of the State prohibiting the sale of anything except meats and fish after 9 A. M. on Sundays.

Gen. NYE was not aware that there was any such statute law.

Mr. BOWEN read from the Revised Statutes, section 71, in support of his assertion. It was the duty of the Board, he said, to carry all the laws of the State into effect. He had brought one of the respectable sixpennies down upon him for declaring the same thing before. Here was a statute; should it be enforced?

Gen. NYE would venture to say there were no papers sold after 10½ A. M., Sundays. There were a great many obsolete laws which they were not expected to enforce. There was one against traveling on Sunday, except to and from church; no one could think of enforcing that.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to carry the law forbidding the sale of wares and merchandise on Sunday into effect.

Mayor POWELL moved, as a substitute, that the General Superintendent be directed to prevent the crying of newspapers on Sunday.

The substitute was adopted. The Board refused to lay Mr. BOWEN's resolution on the table, and adopted that also.

It was ordered that Officer David E. Carpenter, of the Thirteenth Precinct, should be reprimanded by his superior officer for absence from his post; that Officer Brant, of the Mayor's squad, should forfeit five days' pay and be reprimanded by his superior officer, for disorderly conduct at the Crystal Palace colossal *fête*,—Captain Speight had complained of him, and Mayor TIEMANN thought the latter was as much to blame as Brant, and moved that the same punishment be meted out to them both, but the motion was lost; that Officer Oscar D Fisher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, dismissed a month ago for insubordination, be reinstated, with the loss of his pay during the period of his suspension; and that Officer Simons, of the Thirteenth Precinct, be reprimanded for throwing a cup of water on a prisoner. Eight complaints against officers were dismissed.

The Board then went into secret session, when several patrolmen were appointed, but nothing further of public interest transpired.

Funeral of Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

The funeral solemnities of the late ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., were conducted yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church in Mercer-street. The Church was full. The service commenced by the performance of HANDEL'S solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," sung by Miss FLINT, to the organ accompaniment. The Rev. Dr. DEWITT then offered prayer, in which were many allusions to the eminent piety and usefulness of the deceased. The well-known hymn was sung, commencing—

> "Why do we mourn departed friends,
> Or shake at death's alarms;
> 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
> To call them to his arms."

The Rev. Dr. PRENTICE said that this was no common bereavement. The City had lost a rare specimen of personal worth and Christian philanthropy; lost at a moment when his life was strongly identified with great and sacred interests, and in the very bloom of his existence. Yet this was no hour for useless regrets. God's work was still progressive. It was only a few days before he died that, in conversation of a most animated and earnest kind with a young friend with whom he was walking, he exclaimed and protested that "all the wealth, the talent, and gifts of this world seemed to him but as dust, compared with the possession of an interest in Christ," and very strongly he expressed his wondering adoration that to him should be extended so distinguished a privilege. But, the speaker would not proceed; he would rather reserve himself for another occasion of more ample detail. A few apt Scriptural quotations terminated the address. The last of these was the one, said the Doctor, which fell last upon the ear of the dying man: "Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are," with the whole context, in the 17th chapter of John's Gospel.

The Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Tarrytown, spoke strongly as to the Christian character of the deceased in tones and terms of great affection. His example was beneficial to the rich; he formed one of the glorious exceptions—becoming, it was to be hoped, more numerous—to that statement of the Lord: "How hardly shall the rich man enter into the Kingdom of God." And his active benevolence endeared him to the poor. God could not have called for one from Tarrytown whose memory, as that of the just, was more blessed.

The Rev. Doctor BETHUNE could not refuse his testimony to Christian excellence, and would fain offer a few words of comfort. This was no place for tears. Listen to those words: "Father, I *will* that they whom Thou hast given me be with me where I am." I *will*—it was the mediatorial demand—and to be with Christ, to behold His glory, was the only consummation adequate to Christian hope or to God-like promise. What was the use of Christian faith and hope, if we could hesitate to believe that such a man had passed into the paradise of God. Prosperity could not elate him into pride with whom self denial was never austerity or faith fanaticism. His sensibilities were tender; he was a thorough gentleman, esteeming others better than himself; his judgment was sound, while his modesty shrank from observation. With a comprehensive mind he was remarkable for being unaffected by the shallow expediency of the moment, or the passing excitement of the day. A true patriot, his noble, generous heart knew no guile. Known among us yet, in a sense unknown, assuming no station because of his wealth, the only prominence he consented to assume being, when his example was necessary, as foremost in the active benevolence of a piety and intelligence founded upon faith in Christ. Such was ANSON G. PHELPS. And now, he who once would fain have been free from sin, is among the spirits of the "just made perfect," beholding with unveiled face the glory of the throne and "like" his Lord, for he "sees him as he is." What a loss to the world is such a man! The excellences that make his memory so precious, how in domestic and in public life will they be remembered. The Doctor alluded tenderly and affectionately to the sorrowing relatives of the deceased, and urged all present to "follow" those who now "through faith and patience inherit the promises"

A hymn was then sung, and the audience separated. The body was interred in the Marble Cemetery in Second-avenue.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Colonization Society met on Wednesday, and passed resolutions of high compliment to the worth and memory of their late President, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq. Only last Thursday, Mr. PHELPS subscribed $500 a year for several years towards the support of Rev. Dr. RIGGS, (late Missionary to Turkey,) as Professor of Oriental Languages in Union Theological Seminary. Two or three years ago he fitted up and furnished fifteen or twenty rooms in the same Seminary for theological students. For several years past he has given $1,000 a year to the American Board of Missions; $500 a year to the Southern Aid Society from its origin until now, and in a corresponding ratio, doubtless, to other benevolent institutions with which he was connected. But his contributions were by no means confined to these.

Brooklyn Items.

THE EXPRESS LIBEL SUIT.—This case, which has been on the Calendar for a long time, was finally brought to trial in the Circuit Court, before Judge LOTT, yesterday. The suit is brought by Mr. PETER K DEYO against the Messrs. BROOKS, editors and proprietors of the *Express*, to recover $5,000 damages on account of alleged libelous articles in the *Express* during the Fall of 1856. The whole story in brief seems to be as follows: Mr. DEYO, the plaintiff, is an advertising agent and a Republican. Pending the last exciting Presidential campaign an ardent American and admirer of the *Express* stated to Mr. DEYO that the daily circulation of that paper exceeded 20,000 copies. Mr. DEYO offered to bet $5,000 that the average daily circulation did not exceed 8,000, and consented that such a proposition should be laid before the Messrs. BROOKS. For contradictory reasons, the bet, which was at first offered in a regular way, was not consummated. For this it seems the Messrs. BROOKS charged that Mr. DEY was engaged in "blowing" to the injury of the *Express*, and to the benefit of its City cotemporaries, and subsequently informed the public that he, Mr. DEY, was "obtaining money under false pretences," and other damaging statements, tending to seriously affect his standing in the community. The defence set up a justification warranted by the facts, or what the defendant at the time believed to be the facts.

The plaintiff introduced a number of respectable witnesses to show that up to the time of the libel he had always been in frequent intercourse with them as an advertising agent, spoken well of the *Express* as an advertising medium, and had never spoken to its damage. One of the witnesses, Mr. PETTINGILL, the advertising agent, while on the stand, stated "that he was in the daily receipt of orders to advertise for business men, and that he had received orders to advertise at one time, from one man, to the amount of *thirty thousand dollars*."

The evidence was all in and the counsel summed up last evening, and the case will be given to the jury under the charge from the Court this morning.

LARGE FIRE—LOSS, $60,000.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire was discovered bursting out of the fourth-story windows of the large four-story brick building at the foot of South Second-street, owned by JOHN GIBBS, and was occupied by himself and others for manufacturing purposes. The firemen turned out promptly, and there being an abundance of water at hand, only the upper stories were damaged by fire; but the two lower stories and contents were much damaged by water. The names of the occupants, and their losses, &c., are as follows:

The fourth story, where the fire originated, was occupied in part by RICHARDS & RAYMOND, pistol manufacturers; loss $18,000—no insurance. MITCHELL & SLOAN, manufacturers of type-setting and distributing machines, occupied apartments on the same floor; loss $7 000—insured for $4,000.

The third floor was occupied by E. D. BRYANT, clock manufacturer, and HOLMES & FOSTER, manufacturers of force pumps. Messrs. H. & F.'s loss is $4,000; insured three or four days ago in Hartford and Springfield Offices. Mr. BRYANT also occupies the second floor. His loss, on stock and machinery, is estimated at $15,000; insured for $12,000 in the Hartford, Lafayette, St. Mark's and Jersey City Insurance Companies.

The first floor was occupied by Mr. JOHN GIBBS, the owner of the building, as a brass foundry. Loss by water, $1,000. His loss on building is estimated at $3,000. Insured in the Hamilton, Excelsior, Metropolitan and Washington Insurance Companies for $5,000.

The total loss, according to the above estimates, is $58,000. Insurance on the same, $20,000.

☞ The Floral Concert of Mr. HAGER, at the Athenæum, last evening, was a great success. The house was filled to repletion, and the entertainment passed off creditably to all concerned.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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II.—SUICIDE OF "FRANK FORESTER"—(Henry Wm. Herbert)—His Letters to the Coroner and the Press of the United States.

III.—BRITISH CRUISERS AND AMERICAN SHIPS—Outrages upon American Vessels at Sea—Full Statement of Recent Cases—Action of the Government—Special Message from the President—Instructions to the American Minister in England.

IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Another Southern Commercial Convention—The New India Bill—The Mormon War—Law for Railroads—Confidence in Corporations—Railroad Depreciation—Trying to Make it Pleasant All Round, &c.

V.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Admission of Oregon—Vote in the Senate.

VI.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—Deaths of General Persifer F. Smith and Dr. Robert Hare.

VII.—INTERESTING NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—Letter from "Podgers."

VIII.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

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The latest styles, and far below the usual prices,
At WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

WARREN—WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, at 7 P. M., at the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, CHARLES J WARREN to MARY E., daughter of the late Uzal P. Ward all of this City.

May all the happiness this world can afford
Be showered upon this one who once was Mary Ward,
And when this day of life is wholly spent.
May she ne'er have had cause for a moment to repent,
But let her look upon the 12th day of May
As but the beginning of her happy life-long day.
O let them live and love together
Until the brittle thread of live shall sever.
O. Father in Heaven give them hearts to plan
The way to sit with thee at thy right hand,
And when it pleases thee to call them home,
May they sing everlasting praises on Thy eternal throne.

KEEN—BISSELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 20, in the Orchard-st. Universalist Church by the Rev. F. J. Sawyer, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH KEEN, Warden of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, to Miss JANE A. BISSELL, niece of James Y. Watkins, all of this City.

PLATT—FRELIGH.—In this City, at No. 70 5th-av., by the Rev Dr. Philips, Mr. KENT PLATT, Esq., to MARGARET A. FRELIGH, both of Plattsburg.

HIGGINS—CROUT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Mr. J. J. HIGGINS to Miss SARAH A. CROUT, all of this City

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

BROOKS—BROOKS.—On Thursday, May 20, by the Rev. A. S. Leonard, HENRY J. BROOKS, of Brooklyn to JOSEPHINE, daughter of James Brooks, Esq., of New Jersey.

GRANBY—EYRE.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, May 13, by the Rev. C. H. Broadbent, Mr. MORRIS P. GRANBY, late of Philadelphia, to Miss ABBY, daughter of James Eyre, Esq., of Burlington, N. J.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 20, Mr. BOOTH, in the 82d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from No. 366 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

COE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 19, at No. 78 Morton-st., CATHERINE, wife of Dr. Grover Coe, aged 29 years.

The remains will be taken to Orange County, via the N. Y. and E. Railroad, at 8 o'clock this morning, for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

CONNOR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, at No. 298 Spring-st., May 20, EDWARD L. CONNOR.

Notice of funeral on Saturday.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 20, Mrs. JANE PERRY, widow of David Perry, Jr.

The friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, Thomas Owen, and of her son, Theodore Perry, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from No. 203 Henry-st., New-York, near Clinton-st.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 20, HANNAH RILEY, relict of Isaac Riley, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 62 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LEE.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 19, of dropsy, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. LEE, wife of Robert R. Lee, in the 34th year of her age.

LABBE.—In Longueil, Canada East, on Saturday, May 15, at the residence of his grandmother, EMILE R. LABBE, a native of New-Orleans, La., aged 6 years, 5 months and 8 days, son of L. R. Labbé and of the late Harriet Labbé.

☞ New-Orleans and Philadelphia papers please copy.

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We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
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ALBERT FREESTONE,
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Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
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A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
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Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
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For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

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Dr. GOODALE'S office, for consultation and treatment of Catarrh and its consequences, Neuralgia Headaches, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all the derangements arising from this disease, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
The pathology advanced and maintained by the undersigned, will commend itself to the judgment of all; and his entire success in the cure of the most formidable types of this malady, is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his position.
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Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
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Cures Asthma Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.
This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.
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PUBLISH THIS DAY:
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A lively sketch of Russian life and manners, especially intended for young readers, in the form of a journal of a family party. It is written from personal observation during a recent visit to the land of the Czars, and with its familiar style and apt illustrations, is equally rich in entertainment and instruction.
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of the latest style and best quality
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a full assortment of this chaste and
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English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
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Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
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The fifth annual meeting will take place on the second Friday in June next, the 11th of the month, at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Former pupils of the Hall, address E. F. BLECH, President of the Society, at Bethlehem, Penn.; or E. F. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hall.

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Neuralgia and Rheumatism, particularly in the head and face, effectually cured by the ANNIHILATOR, a remedy discovered by Dr. WHEELER, No. 430 Broome-st., (late of No. 486 Broadway,) where it is for sale in $1 and $3 bottles. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis.

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DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Neuralgia and Stiff Joints.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Inflammations and Swellings.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Rheumatism and Paralysis.
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DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL HAS CURED thousands in Philadelphia alone, among whom are Geo. W. Ward, Esq., F. Duffy, Esq., J. Craven, Esq., J. E. Nolan, Mrs. Fossit, and others of the first respectability. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York, and throughout the United States.

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DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED John Livingston, Esq., editor *Law Magazine*, No. 128 West 14th-st., New-York, of Swollen and Stiff Neck, after his physician had failed to relieve him One bottle cured him. Ask him.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF—THE EXTENSIVE assortment of sole leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks, and superior traveling bags, at No 4 Murray-st., near Broadway. JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a lady, a widow of 43 years of age, without incumbrance; is active and industrious, accustomed to good society, competent to take the entire charge of a house, speaks French and English fluently; no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory references given and required; none but Protestants and private families need apply. Call or address M. L. P. T., No. 64 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED, TIDY girl with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry baking and plain pastry; wages $7 to $8. Also, another as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid and assist in washing; would like to hire in one family, if possible. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of soups and game fancy pastry, and is an experienced baker; has no objection to the country. The other is an experienced waitress, a hotel or large boarding house preferred. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF NEAT HABITS AND good disposition, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, respectable family; or would do chamberwork and good plain sewing; is an excellent hand for doing up ladies' muslins; has good reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 112 East Baltic-st., between Hoyt and Bond, South Brooklyn; call Thursday and Friday.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothing; would assist with chamberwork or make herself generally useful; is fond of children; has good reference from her last place; would go in the country if required. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A REspectable Presbyterian woman; she is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; she wants to take a smart little girl with her, who could take care of children or do chamberwork well; the most unexceptionable references given. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant English young woman, a situation in city or country (any distance) is a firstrate seamstress; can cut or fit ladies' and childrens' dresses after the latest fashion; could act as nursery governess and family sewing; is competent to instruct children in the early branches of education. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do the general housework of a small private family, or to assist in the chamberwork and washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and two months. Can be seen at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d av., third floor, back room, No. 9.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in some first-class family as laundress; she is fully competent, and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen until suited at No. 74 West 24th-st.; has the very best of recommendations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 6 Jersey-st., between Crosby and Mulberry sts. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands all kinds of family cooking, is an excellent baker of bread, and all kinds of pies, is able to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 West 39d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant girl; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, neatness and capability; no objection to live in the country, Winter or Summer. Apply at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman with three references, as cook, washer and ironer; makes good pastry. Also, a neat prepossessing young English woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; they know their duties well. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 201 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse. Has no objections to go with a family to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 271 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a small family; has no objections to go traveling with a lady; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 343 1st av., near 21st-st., over drug store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THE washing of a few single gentlemen and families, to take to her own house. She can present the best testimonials in regard to honesty, capacity and neatness. Call or address ROSE, No. 305 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and cook, by two Scotch Protestant young women; one understands cooking, and the other chambermaid and waiting in all their capacities. Best reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Can sew and embroider neatly. Will be found fully competent to fill either of the above situations satisfactorily, and can give equally satisfactory references respecting character. Apply for two days at No. 82 Division-st., near Market-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 21st-st., 3d floor, back room; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND CHILdren, by a girl 16 years of age; is healthy, neat, clean and good tempered, and will endeavor to please. Good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 57 East 27th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 63 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, (a widow,) who feels herself qualified to take charge of a family, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and washer and ironer, and is affectionate to children. Good City reference can be given; call at No. 85 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or general housework, laundress or cook, in a respectable family, as the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is a good embroiderer; would prefer a private family who spend the Summer months in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, or would like to go as chambermaid, and has first rate City reference from her present employer. Call at 1,004 Broadway, after 12 o'clk.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook and assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best City reference. Call at No. 298 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; fully capable to take charge of a baby from its infancy. Address J. M., at the office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. She has the best City reference. Call at No. 212 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given; can be seen at No. 79 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. Best references can be given; call at No. 191 20th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress, and can do every kind of needlework. Has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 244 26th-st., west of 9th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small, private family; has no objections to go to the country. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 132½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress. Would have no objection to assist in taking care of children or light chamberwork. Call at No. 325 6th-av., in the store, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork or to mind children, has lived 12 years in her last place. Apply at No. 179 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and waitress, or as waitress alone in a private family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; has no objection to going into the country. Can be seen for a week at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD PLACE for a young French girl of 14 years old, to talk French with young children; she will not go for a nurse. The best of references. Apply before 12 at No. 110 5th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take a gentleman's or family's washing. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 124 West 26th st., 1st floor, back room. Particular attention paid.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO SPEND the Summer vacation in a family as governess or companion, either to travel or to reside in the country. Address No. 38, Union square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, boys and girls clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; works a family sewing machine; no objections to travel with a family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., for two days, second floor, front rooms.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as laundress, and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business, with good City reference. Call at No 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man of general good conduct and sober habits, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and careful driver; will devote all his time to horses, harness and carriages, and takes delight in having all shine and in good trim. The most satisfactory recommendations given for honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness. Address J., this office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A SWISS YOUNG MAN, (PROTestant) a situation as waiter in a private family. He understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from his last employer for honesty, sobriety and capability. No objection to the country. Can be seen, or send a note directed YOUNG SWISS, No. 255 4th av.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND COMPETENT Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, is a careful and experienced driver; willing to assist in the garden and be generally useful; is highly recommended, and no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; can give the best of City and country reference as to his character, capability, sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Address, two days, W. L. W., Box 130, *Times* office.

WANTED—A BAR-KEEPER'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is highly recommended from his last employer, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, and has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 100, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING HAD six years' experience in the hardware business, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a wholesale store; the best of City reference. Address SAMUEL SMITH, Jr., No 38 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful; reference satisfactory. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk, book-keeper or salesman, in some manufacturing business. Has had experience and can furnish good references. Address J. G. R., at this office.

GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WHO UNDERstands the general routine of gardening in all its branches, and can produce good references from his former employer, wishes a situation with any gentleman who requires his services. Address GARDENER, Box No 116 *Times* office.

TO MERCHANTS—WANTS A SITUATION, A young man who can be highly recommended as to honesty and business capacity; prefers a wholesale importing, exporting, or commission business. Salary not so much an object as a good respectable employ. Address S. J., Box No. 2,873, Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SOPRANO alto singer, in a Protestant Church in this City. Address C. M., Box No. 3,833 New-York Post-Office.

TENOR SINGER.—A FIRST-CLASS TENOR for Quartette Choir in an Evangelical Church can be obtained by addressing TENOR, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN girl, (Protestant preferred,) to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and be able to take care of a little child whenever she should be required. She must be able to talk English as well as German. Good wages will be given. Reference required. None but such need apply at No 2 Depau place, (Thompson st.) between Houston and Bleecker sts., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE; ONE THAT UNDERstands her business, and is capable of taking charge of a baby; none other need apply; must bring the best of recommendation from her last place. Apply to No. 227 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR NURSE, ONE accustomed to children; also a cook, washer and ironer, to go with a family in the country for the summer. Enquire for two days at No. 298 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant woman can find employment as nurse and seamstress at No. 41 East 23d-st., for the next 2 or 3 months, if well recommended. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, WHO CAN ENgrave and give good recommendations. Apply, by letter, or otherwise, to RICHARD SMITH, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—GERMAN SALESMEN. APPLY, AFter 6 P. M., to LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie-sts.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutière, ou les modes.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, PARLANT l'Anglais et l'Allemand, désire se placer dans une famille Américaine, pour apprendre le Francais à un ou deux enfants. Elle connais parfaitement bien la couture et fourniera de bonnes récommendations. S'adresser No. 91 West Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISENNE PROTESTANTE désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Français et la musique (piano, et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleurs recommandations seront données. S'Adressez PARIS, *Times* Office.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCaise, pour coudres, et une bonne d'enfants jeune Française. S'addresser de 8 à 9 heurs du soir, No. 110 5th av

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

N. B.—ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD Servants can get them daily at the large Institute and Home. No. 138 11th st., cor. 6th-av. This extensive Home has abundance of civil capable Help always ready. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

COTTAGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ALL COLORS.—A beautiful assortment of entirely new styles and superior workmanship just finished at the old manufactory No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

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NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

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BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LIESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1¾c. per pound. No charge for delivery. HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

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BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

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MOWING MACHINES.

Dépôt in New-York.

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For Cattle Feed, may be sown from now till 1st of July, a large lot of a very superior quality on hand, at 50c. per pound, and all other seasonable garden and agricultural seeds, garden tools, &c.

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No. 15 John-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.

This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms.—$90 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 21st, 22d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.

REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, tutors and governesses; schools with pupils, parents with circulars (gratuitously,) and teachers with position. Teachers of vocal and instrumental music wanted, (ladies and gents;) two male teachers of French and music wanted.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

HOME SCHOOL—NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTchester County, N. Y., 19 miles from New-York City, on the New York and New Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. Tuition in English, French, German, with board and washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 14. For particulars address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THIS Institution, at Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, is now open for pupils. Parents desiring to place their daughters at a first-class seminary should send for circulars containing particulars of the Rockland Institute, or have an interview at International Hotel, Broadway, on Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, with the President, L. D. MANSFIELD.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN.—A MIDdle-aged French gentleman wishes a situation in a private family, to teach children in the French Language and the first rudiments of education, writing, book-keeping, music (piano and guitar,) and some notions of painting. He would go in the country; good references. Apply for eight days, at No. 76 Franklin-st., New-York, care of Mrs Fauvelet.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references address

A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PARISIAN WIDOW LADY, OF HIGH respectability, offers a most desirable home to a small family visiting Paris. Persons desirous of procuring a superior education for one or two pupils, would find in her a trustworthy and qualified preceptress. Address for full particulars, care of S., No. 38, Union square.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—Now establishing himself in the City, has a few hours for private pupils. Lessons 37½ cents; $1 50 per week, or at pupil's residence, $2. Best testimonials and references. Address S., Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.

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MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn, can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A M.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency, provides teachers with situations, schools with teachers, principals with pupils, and parents and guardians with catalogues and definite information of numerous schools for either sex, gratuitously. A correspondent is wanted in every State and County in the Union. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address, RICE & ANDREW'S, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION, wishes for a situation, as resident governess, in a school or private family, where she would give instruction in the usual English branches, with French, in return for her board. Address D. F., No. 67 Laurens-st., Brooklyn.

PARENTS.—A STUDENT OF THEOLOGY WOULD engage in a select school or as a private tutor. Would take pleasant boarding as part pay. Address TUTOR, Station D, New-York.

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This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by

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Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

$275—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—A magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, at the above sacrifice, beautifully finished in style of Louis XIV., and finished all round alike, the back same as the front; rich, powerful tone, elegant pearl keys, superb open carving, full metallic plate, inlaid with pearl; overstrung bass, carved legs, carved top and lyre, beautiful open fret-work desk, and is a most superb drawing room piano forte, and cost $600; premium City makers, with unexpired warrantee for two years; in use three months. Also, for sale at a sacrifice, a few pieces of elegant rosewood parlor furniture. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.; be boxed for shipping, if desired. N. B.—Will be made an object to an immediate cash purchaser. Apply for two days.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER IN PIANOS.—Now is the time to buy new or second-hand pianos at very low prices. I am selling $600 pianos for $450 cash; $450 for $350; $350 for $300, and $275 for $225. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium whenever and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A PIANO-FORTE IN BROOKLYN FOR $210—A $400 instrument, nearly new, fully warranted, by New-York City makers, full 7-octave, round corners, inlaid with pearl, full iron frame, splendid rich tone, scalloped keys, carved case; is in perfect order. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 23 Willow-place, between State and Jeralemon sts.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT CHANCE—SPLENDID CARVED 7-OCtave rosewood, grand diagonal piano made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $600; been used a few months; full, brilliant tone, and a superior piano; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT AND BRILLIANT-TONED, 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, (and stool,) with maker's guarantee nearly new, for $100 less than cost. Has every requisite of a first-class instrument, as will be seen by calling at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st

5 MELODEONS (FIRST CLASS) FOR SALE at a very great sacrifice for cash, at T. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway corner of Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO AND stool, with round corners; a beautiful case and full rich tone, will be sold for one-third its value. Apply at No. 82 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry.

A SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTE in good order, will be sold very low. Also, a French Organ, plays thirty tunes. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to his new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, (near 4th-st.,) where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS, BILLIARDS, BILLIARDS.—I offer for sale a fine stock of marble-bed tables at reduced prices, superior to any in the market. Four second-hand marble-bed tables for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, and excellent partial board, in a private family, in Columbia-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address B. C., Box No. 3,071, New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and board in a private family, occupying a first-class house in a very desirable location. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., second house from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING TO BE BORed in a quiet and respectable family, had better apply to Rickety Dick, *Picayune* office, from whom they will perhaps receive the information they desire,—but then again perhaps they won't.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will accommodate two or three single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 661 Greenwich-st., between Christopher and Barrow sts.

BOARDING—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with or without bed-room, to let, with board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt st., Brooklyn; family private; dinner at 6.

BOARDING—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM with bed-room adjoining, can be had on reasonable terms in a first-class locality. Address Box No. 4,534, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO OF the finest rooms in the city now vacant, with good board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives. Call at No. 141 Montague-st., not far from the Wall-st ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady can be accommodated with a fine large room, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferry. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A COMFORTABLE home can find a large nicely furnished front room on the second floor of a house, having all the modern improvements, and owned by the occupant; location below Bleecker, west side. Price $4 per week, including gas, or $4 50 each, with partial board. References exchanged. Address Mrs. WELLS, *Times* office.

A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS—On second and third floors, front, handsomely furnished; also, rooms and bedrooms unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, and a few single rooms for gentlemen, with board. House first class, and all improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms $5 to $8 per week. Apply at No. 121 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

NEAR WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on moderate terms, by application at No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks. Rooms either on second or third floors.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with every comfort requisite to an agreeable home, in a social private family, residing in a delightful location, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address L. W., *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—LIVING IN splendid style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., the best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen to their number, and give them a suit of rooms that cannot be surpassed in the City, and make them a home that can be called a home even in boarding. Address COMFORT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET.—A suite of three very desirable rooms, connecting with each other, on second floor, with gas and privilege of bath, to a family of adults with full or partial board; also, two desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Stages pass the door, and within one block of Washington-square. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR very pleasant rooms, in suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board on moderate terms in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife or two single gentlemen can obtain new and well-furnished rooms, with board, in a Protestant French private family. House contains all modern improvements. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of obtaining pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in an agreeable neighborhood, can do so on very reasonable terms, at No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A SUIT OF FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, on the second floor of a private house with gas bath and all modern improvements, will be let, either separately or together; 6th-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick st., two blocks above Canal.

A WHOLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET TO a party of gentlemen, with partial board, or 6 o'clock dinners, at No. 128 Waverley-place. The rooms are large nicely furnished, with spacious closets and bath-room connected.

NO. 70 FRANKLIN-ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST OF BROADWAY.—Entire second floor, separate or together, for a party of gentlemen. Breakfast served if required. Single and double rooms. Prices to suit the times. Inquire as above.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family; a furnished room with partial board; vicinity of Washington-square or Christopher-st. Ferry preferred. Address, stating full particulars, for two days, ROBERT, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD AIRY bedroom, either with or without board, in some pleasant location not over half an hour's walk from Grand-st. Ferry. Rent moderate. Address A. Z., Box No 105, office of this paper.

FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO OR three can be had with a quiet family, in a first-class house No. 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and Bowery, where every comfort may be enjoyed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PLEASantly situated rooms, first or second floor, to gentlemen, with or without partial board. Bath-room on second floor. No. 124 East Broadway.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two or three single gentlemen with good rooms, breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, without board, at No. 36 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING PLEASANT rooms, with partial board, can be accommodated at No. 57 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bleecker-st. Location very desirable.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

1858.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre Dame st. Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

BIXBY'S HOTEL, NO. 834 BROADWAY, between 12th and 13th sts., (on the European plan,) is very convenient, by the stages and cars, to the business part of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—40 MINUTES' ride from Jersey City, by Huyler's Station, and near the Passaic Bridge on the New-York and Erie Railroad; 5 trains per day; location is healthy and pleasant; $5 per week; fine view of the Passaic River; good chance for bathing and fishing. This is a convenient place for business men of New-York. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO, No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITING.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The subscribers offer for sale Printing Machines of the following sizes:

1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 57x36.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 50x31.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 4 x28½.
1 Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 50x31.
1 Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 57x40.
1 Job Printing Machine bed 13x16.
2 Card Printing Machines.
Several Hand Presses, with steam and self-inking machine.

The above have been in use but a short time, have been put in complete order, and will be sold at very low prices. Apply to

R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint, 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., basement.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—A LARGE three-story brick building, 30 by 100, suitable for a manufactory or dwelling, No. 23 Broome-st., near Pitt. Also, the second floor of No. 565 Broadway, next to Prince-st. Also, parts of two furnished houses in very good locations. Also to lease, four lots on 80th st., near 4th av. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., Glass Manufactory, No. 203 Centre-st., corner of Howard.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house, with gas and gas fixtures, marble mantel, 20x34, and extension tea room, 8 chambers, on east side Ryerson-st., one-half block south of Myrtle av. cars, 5th house from Willoughby. Rent $250. Inquire of JULIAN ALLEN, next door, or No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 277 9th-st.; rent $550. Also, two-story and attic house No. 250 East Broadway; rent $600. Also, store and dwelling No. 54 White-st., near Broadway; rent for the whole, $900, or the store will be let separate from the dwelling. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—VERY LOW—A FURNISHED FOURstory English basement brown stone house, No. 116 West 38th st., half a block from Broadway. It has all the modern improvements, or the house will be let with out the furniture. For particulars inquire of GABRIEL CHEVALIER, No. 360 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 809 Greenwich-st next door to the corner of Jane-st. The house is in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply at the office of G. & E. GREEN, cor. of Horatio and West sts.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE furnished, on 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply to W. A. WOOD, No. 83 3d av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT store, No. 54 Beekman-st. Inquire on the premises. T. SMITH & CO.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, (extending to New st. Apply at No. 318 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 96 East 19th-st. Rent $850. Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, No. 129 East 21st-st., gas, fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, frescoed ceilings, &c. Rent $500. Inquire in the carpet store of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

For the purpose of placing the Bank Note Currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same features of stability and perpetuity that appertain to Banking Institutions, the undersigned, being all the firms now engaged in the business of Bank-Note Engraving and Printing in the United States, respectfully give notice that they have associated themselves together under the style of the American Bank-Note Company, and have been duly incorporated by law.

This Company offers to the public important advantages

It combines the greatest skill and experience with the most perfect division of labor.

It brings to bear all improvements in machinery.

It offers the opportunity of selection from the whole material now in use

It gives the greatest possible security by the superior perfection of work.

It places the business on a permanent footing, protecting the community against contingencies that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular firm.

The business will be continued, as heretofore, at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati, Chicago and New-Orleans

The following are the names of the Trustees appointed under the Act, viz:

FREEMAN RAWDON,
TRACY R EDSON,
CHARLES TOPPAN,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
MOSELEY I. DANFORTH,
EDWARD J. DANFORTH,
J. DORSEY BALD,
NATHANIEL JOCELYN,
WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Until arrangements are completed for the concentration of the business, orders may be addressed to the respective firms, each of which, representing this Company, will hereafter afford to Banking Institutions the aggregate advantages, responsibilities and safeguards possessed by all the houses composing this Corporation. Their prices will remain the same as heretofore.

Very respectfully

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,
New-York, Montreal, Cincinnati and New-Orleans; and with
ISAAC CARY, the New-England Bank Note Company, Boston; and with
GEORGE MATTHEWS, Montreal.
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.
DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., (late DANFORTH, WRIGHT & Co.,) New-York, Philadelphia Cincinnati and Boston.
BALD, COUSLAND & CO.,
New-York and Philadelphia.
JOCELYN DRAPER, WELSH & CO.,
New-York.
DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Philadelphia, New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.
WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING,
New-York and Chicago.
JOHN E. GAVIT,
Albany.

PATENT LIGHTS

FOR

VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DEAN & CHILD,

COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF HOPE Hose Company No. 50, held at the Carriage House on Wednesday evening, May 19, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a report has been circulated and published in the daily newspapers that the members of this Company have been engaged in riotous and disorderly conduct; and

Whereas, such reports have been at variance with the truth, as proven before the Board of Fire Commissioners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we are at all times willing to sustain good order, and obey the officers of the Fire Department in all that is becoming good citizens and firemen, we are also unwilling that our good name should be trifled with; therefore we look upon the late action of the Chief Engineer, in taking from us our carriage, when good cause was not shown that we had committed a breach of the peace, or violated any law of the Fire Department, as highly unjust, and calculated to destroy the reputation which the members of this Company have hitherto sustained.

Resolved, That the charge made by the Chief Engineer against Mr John Feeney, viz: "Inducing Mr. Boyle to withdraw the charge of assault which had been made upon him by two men, while proceeding to a fire on the evening of the 10th inst.," is false in every particular, as sworn to by Mr. Boyle before the Fire Commissioners

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the *New-York Times, Herald, Sunday Mercury* and *Leader*.

JAMES ELLIOTT,
JOHN HARRISON,
MATHEW STEWART,
PATRICK BOYLE,
JOHN J. COLLINS,
JOHN FEENEY, Chairman,

P. H. KEELAN, Secretary.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE Safes, in excellent order, for sale very cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM C. FORD, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the several States and Territories, No. 18 Wall-st., second story, back room, New-York.

WEDDING-CARDS—NEW PARIS STYLSE, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at E. VERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 45 ELIZABETH-ST., NEAR Canal, about 50 Sunday School or Church seats, new and well made and painted. Also two good stoves—to be sold cheap. Apply to HENRY MAXMO, 45 Elizabeth-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO RENT, IN PART furnished, a house at White Plains, West Chester County, N. Y.; said house is of brick, three stories, with wings two stories, and basement, beautifully situated within sight of the dépôt, and distant one hour by Railroad from 26th st. Station. Five acres of land and outbuildings. Rent for private family six months, $350; or would be rented by the year. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or by letter to the Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—$65 per year: 5 acres of fine land, garden, fruit, &c., good house, barn, &c.; one mile from a steamboat landing at Red Bank, New-Jersey; 4 miles from Ocean Port and Long Branch. One place, ½ acre, good house, barn, &c., 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City, near Huyler's and Passaic Bridge Stations, on New-York and Erie Railroad, $10 per year. 3,000 farms, country seats, mills, &c., for sale. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Located about 1½ miles from Astoria village; fine bay view; house nearly new; 11 rooms, with barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Terms very easy. Inquire of CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful tract of land, containing 40 acres on the Orange Mountain in New-Jersey, about 13 miles from New-York City. This land is situated in the village of Orange, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the Bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED on New-Brighton-terrace, with about three quarters of an acre of ground, eight minutes' walk from New-Brighton or Tompkinsville ferries; it commands a view of the Narrows, L. I., New-York and New-Jersey. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at Herron's Express Office, foot of Whitehall-st., or JOHN McKEON, No. 21 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 18 and 20.

ALSO, TO LET—A house, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES BOYD, No. 202 Elm-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FISHKILL Landing, ¼ of a mile from Railroad dépôt, a well-built and commodious house, having 14 rooms, besides those in the basement. It will be let furnished, if desired. The grounds, 9 acres, were laid out by Downing, and planted with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The ice house is filled, the gardens made. The place commands some of the finest views of the Hudson. Apply to J. M. MACAULEY, No. 57 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a new and convenient cottage within 8 minutes walk of the Railroad dépôt, located in Franklin-place; said dwelling is built of the best materials filled in with brick; the main building consists of 5 rooms and the wing part 3 rooms. Lot 50 feet front by over 140 deep. Will be sold reasonable; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of EBN A. LEWIS, adjoining Maher's Hotel, Flushing.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—Quarter mile from the dépôt, a beautiful country place, containing about 3 acres. The house is a 2-story frame, filled in, 26 by 30, with wing 15 by 18, well built, and conveniently arranged. The location is very desirable, and the property well worthy of the attention of any one desiring to purchase a residence in the country. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, containing 2 acres, handsomely situated a quarter of a mile south of Rye Station, on the Boston Road, in a good neighborhood, and a very healthy location. The house is a two story frame, 26x43 feet, nearly new, well built, and in good order. Good barn, stable, garden, &c. Apply to JESSE PURDY, Esq., of Rye, or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A country seat, containing about eight acres of land, beautifully wooded, and laid out with over a mile of roads having a very fine water front and view; a large stone mansion house, in an unfinished state, is on the premises, and can be completed to suit the ideas of a purchaser at a moderate cost. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD A. OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class dwelling house, at Astoria, 15 large rooms, with modern improvements, beautifully situated, corner of the Crescent and Broadway; two acres of high rolling land, tastefully laid out with garden and lawns, fruit and shrubbery, the garden now planted. Apply to JOHN F. WHITNEY, No. 160 Beekman-st., or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria. Rent, $500.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN Island, for a modern-built house in the City, in a respectable location, a farm of 13 acres, 1½ miles from the Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond Road suitable for a gentleman's residence; it is well supplied with springs and two large fish ponds. For further particulars, apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 207 Bowery.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester County, half a mile above High Bridge; adjoins the residence of Col. Lewis G. Morris; contains six rooms, a kitchen, laundry and cellar. One hour's drive from the City, or half-hourly by Harlem Railroad; one mile from Tremont dépôt. Rent $400 per annum. Price $5,000. Inquire at No. 30 Wall-st. S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¼ hours' ride from New-York, a beautiful country seat with 15 acres of land; house partially furnished. For particulars apply to D. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to LINDLEY H. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenburgh & Miller,) No. 74 Wall st., 3d floor, New York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

TO LET FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS—A Summer residence at Stamford, Conn.—a commodious, furnished house, with more than an acre of ground, an abundance of fruit and shade, and ample gardens, planted for the season. Address Box No. 32 Post-Office, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ITALIAN Cottage, with verandahs, balcony, tower, &c., and view to Staten Island, five minutes' walk from railroad; has nine rooms, gas, &c., and quarter acre of ground, all in fine order. Apply to H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

WOODLAWN—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-street, Bloomingdale Road—To let for a private residence. Rent low. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WISCONSIN LAND SALES.—THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY have about 480,000 acres of first-rate carefully-selected FARM LANDS, in Wisconsin, for sale; generally well watered—surrounded by settlers—many in the vicinity of large towns—all of them easy of access, convenient to eastern markets by the Company's River and Canal Improvement, and situated in a climate perfectly healthy.

Auction sales of about 100,000 acres of these lands will be held as follows:

At Fond du Lac June 15 next; at Oshkosh, June 17; Appleton, June 19; Green Bay, June 21; Berlin, June 24; Stevens' Point, June 26; Portage, City, June 29; Milwaukee, June 30.

Private sales will be continued as usual at the Land offices of the Company at Fond du Lac, at low prices and liberal credit, both before and after the above public sales. Also, unequaled water powers with dams completed, to be let or sold.

NELSON K. WHEELER,
Com'r and Agt. of Co., and of Trustees.

FOND DU LAC, May 1, 1858.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARMS, WITHin six miles of market. Terms accommodating. Also, selected farming lands, 100 miles from Chicago by Rail road. Will sell for cash or on nine years time, and at low rates of interest. Apply to

S. L. SHOTWELL, No. 15 Laight-st.

FARM FOR SALE—230 ACRES IN WAYNE County, two miles from Palmyra—a good grain and stock farm, in a high state of cultivation; terms easy. Also, a farm of 36 acres in same vicinity. Apply to S. L. SHOTWELL, No. 15 Laight-st.

IOWA LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property.—1,650 acres choice selected lands, in Van Buren, Wapello and Monroe counties, near thriving villages and railroad, at a low figure. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

FARMS WANTED.

THE NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY wish to purchase from 500 to 3,000 acres good grazing land, within easy distance of New-York, on the line of the New-Haven, Harlem, New-York and Erie, New Jersey, or Long Island Railroad, for a Dairy Farm or Farms.

Proposals, stating the locality, quantity and quality of land, and lowest cash price, will receive attention.

Address J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Wall-st., Post-Office box No. 3,443.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$975 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, beautiful, healthy location, two blocks from Court-st. cars. Avenue paved, graded and flagged. Terms, to a respectable American or English family, $175 cash, and $25 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr DAY, 14th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE STORES known as Nos. 128 and 129 West-st., near Fulton. This is a rare opportunity for profitable investment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY house in exchange for Western Railroad Stocks; location between 10th and 30th sts., between 3d and 6th avs. Apply to THOS. J. HALL, *Times* Building, Room No. 6.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AUCTION SALES.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.
On TUESDAY, May 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Embracing over 400 lots of superb rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, magnificent China vases, marble figures and busts, paintings, rich carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, library, wines &c. to be sold without reserve, rain or shine, on account of whom it may concern.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock.

On the premises, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The whole must be removed by Monday at 12 o'clock.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, two full suites in rich brocade and one in silk velvet, all made to order; superior rosewood piano forte, music cabinet, with statuary top; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in three colored brocade; and medallion, tapestry, marble-top etageres with mirror doors and backs; silk and lace curtains, French shades, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables; escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and ormolu; chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings, on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views; Parian statuettes, and magnificent vases; chambers furnished throughout, in rosewood, armoire à glace, bois de rose; dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble washstands, China toilet sets, 600 yards rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly furnished apartments. Dining-room furniture of every description—fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, at public auction, THIS DAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th st., a few doors from 5th-av., all the rich and elegant household furniture contained in the above named house, without the least reserve or regard to cost, all of which has been made to order and has been used but a few months. This sale will be positive. The furniture is first class rosewood, mahogany and oak, and is now in perfect order. The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz: In the parlors are three richly-carved rosewood suites, two in French brocade and one in green silk velvet; superior 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, and of great depth and sweetness of tone, has been used only two months, with a written warrantee; rich etageres, marble tops, with mirror backs and doors; splendid pier and oval French plate mirrors; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood bookcases, elegant China vases, rich oil-paintings rosewood escritoires, rich lace window curtains, rich English tapestry carpets &c. The chambers are replete with rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Dining room Furniture—Oak extension table, oak dining chairs, oak buffet, French mirror, tapestry carpets, China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c. Deposits will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., and London-terrace, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent furniture made in Paris, recently imported for a family about returning to France; has never been used, and is probably the most elegant furniture to be found in this country; front parlor covered in rich crimson silk figured reps, a new and beautiful article mounted in ormolu, viz.: 2 sofas, 2 arm-chairs, 6 parlor do., 2 crappeaus, &c.; one elegant entre-deux or cabinet of ebony, mounted in ormolu; two superb crimson figured silk reps window curtains, in the latest Parisian style, lined with silk and flannel to match parlor suite; an elegant suite oak dining-room chairs, covered green morocco with silvered bands and nails; two superb green figured silk reps curtains to match furniture; one elegant dessert set of crystal glass, mounted in ormolu with bouquet holders; 1 superb cordial case do., mounted in ormolu. The above can be seen one day before sale.

Also, about 100 valuable oil paintings, representing various subjects; fruit pieces, Winter scenes and landscapes, by masters of well-known merit.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) May 22 at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious sales rooms No. 65 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of parlor suites, etageres, tetê à tetês, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, sideboards, extension tables, enamelled chamber suites, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, Brussels carpets, oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, silver plated ware, fancy goods, oil paintings, mirrors, bedding, mattresses, &c., &c.

Parties desirous of obtaining the best city made furniture will find this sale worthy their attention.

Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced packer. Catalogues with full particulars ready early morning of sale.

At private sale, one horse and express wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, gilt-frame pier and mantle mirrors, maple bedsteads, cane seat chairs, painted cottage furniture, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; nurse do., in do.; mahogany high post bedsteads, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Saleroom No. 158 Broadway, FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock at the auction room, trade sale of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BRUSHES, &c., a large assortment of shovels, spades, hoes, brace and bits, saws, axes, boring adzes, needles, percussion caps, table and pocket cutlery; hat, hair, cloth, shaving scrub, shoe and stove brushes, dusters, &c., also an invoice of twine, fishing and chalk lines, canton grass, hardware paper, cordage, &c., also, for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of French looking glasses, in gilt and fancy-colored frames.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine iron gray horse, 16 hands high, about 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness. One handsome sorrel mare, broken to single or double harness, very fine under the saddle. One full blooded gray saddle mare. Light oak and rosewood no top wagon, single harness, phaeton made by Lawrence, in good order. The entire lot to be sold without reserve.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, mostly by American artists, consisting of American farm scene, landscape and river views, fruit and varied figured pieces, all elaborately mounted in rich gold leaf frames to be sold at auction, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the spacious gallery and salesroom No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Sale positive. Terms cash. Deposits required. Descriptive catalogues ready at the gallery. N. B.—Paintings carefully packed for shipment.

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News.*

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FRENCH plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 21 and 22, commencing at 10½ A. M., at No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York. Will be sold without reserve, the balance of the stock of a large Looking-glass establishment. The trade will find it to their advantage to attend.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale of English, American and German hardware, heavy goods, fine English guns and pistols, &c., &c., will take place at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 73 William-st., near Liberty. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 290 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, ITALY,
GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN.
ALSO, ON
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A. Belmont, Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co., F. Cottenet & Atherton,
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Messrs. Bowens Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

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COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS

Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO. COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.
[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.

No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, on receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued, and the residue on the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.

The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (which sum is a constantly increasing one,) so that the annual tax for three years of seven-twentieths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.

By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.

Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd. of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.] AN ACT

Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
APRIL 12, 1858. President of the Senate.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 100 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions, right to loan explicit, secured by careful deed of trust conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock of the Company fully paid, over $1,800,060.

These bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $300,000, the entire debt of the company.

The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest, sinking fund, and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.

The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in each year.

To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.

They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by
MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 12, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES, SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD, JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD, CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD, ELIAS UNDERHILL,
JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

$2,000 OR $3,000 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage, on a beautifully improved country residence, in the city of Rahway, N. J., worth at the lowest valuation $10,000. Interest, 7 per cent., which may be made payable in the City of New-York. Address THOMAS H. SHAFER, Master in Chancery, Rahway, N. J.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Canandaigua and Corning (now Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad Company are desired to meet at the office of ROBERT B. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 22d of May inst., at 12 M.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPANIES throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.
J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, JR.

FINANCIAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., and to remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will be also received on the 7th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 20, 1858.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on productive property; and also particular attention given to collecting, &c.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 71 Nassau st.

$6,000—WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for three years on property in the vicinity of New-York, worth more than four times the amount. Bondsman A No. 1. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

$1,000—$10,000.—LOAN WANTED, ON IMPROVED farming lands in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ill. Title perfect; lands worth three times the amount of loan, and now renting at $5 per acre. Address S. L., box No. 118 *Times* office.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION. No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. (80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
P. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Boffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with, for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry, No. 83 Centre st., New-York, of THOS. W. BENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

WANTED—A PARTNER (ACTIVE OR SPECIAL) with from $10,000 to $20,000, in the manufacture of an article used in almost every family, yielding a profit of at least 40 per cent. Improvement secured by letters of Patent. No wild speculation. Letters, stating where an interview may be had, will be attended to when left for M. N., Box No. 2,896, New-York Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED—A STATIONARY high-pressure Steam Engine, with 22 inch cylinder, and from 4 to 5 feet stroke—a good second-hand one will answer. Address Box No. 1,301 Post-Office, stating where the Engine may be seen and an interview had. Boilers for the same also wanted.

WANTED.—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the Iron business, and who can command some trade, may hear of a good situation; or a partner with some capital and a knowledge of the business. Address IRON, box No. 103, at this office.

$1,200.—PAPER HANGING AND WINDOW SHADES.—FOR SALE—a well established store, with three years' lease; the owners, having two stores, desire to dispose of one. Apply on the premises No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNE, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie, 6½, and Newburg at 7½, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

SUNDAY BOAT.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, Cold Spring and Newburg. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One high door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with calash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE, 14½ HANDS high, sound and kind to harness and under the saddle. Apply of JOHN GLIDDEN, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter, inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin............$80 | Second Cabin............$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL.........July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.........May 22	WEDNESDAY.......June 9
SATURDAY.........July 3	WEDNESDAY.......July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$100 | Second Cabin............$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, May 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, May 29. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

MEDICAL.

A BRIEF EXPOSITION.

RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED. Just issued, a small pamphlet on this new and important practice in Special Diseases, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., &c., &c. Gratis on application, or mailed free, in a sealed letter envelope, by remitting three postage stamps. Address or call on the author, No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, whose healing powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache and toothache cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days. Office hours, 8½ to 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetizer, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S friend and other remedies. Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted, and those disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Medical pamphlet gratis. Cure warranted. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

OCULISTS.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, No. 430 Broome-st., late No. 486 Broadway, devotes attention exclusively to the eye. An experience of 20 years as an oculist in this City enables him to guarantee success in all curable cases. Office hours, 9 to 4 o'clock. French artificial eyes inserted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HOARE, BURNS & DAILEY, is this day dissolved.

JOHN HOARE,
JOHN BURNS,
BROOKLYN, May 18, 1858. JOSEPH DAILEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of cut glass, under the firm of GOULD & HOARE, at the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company Works, Atlantic and State streets, Brooklyn.

Messrs. Burns & Dailey will continue with us and conduct their departments of the business as heretofore.

With increased facilities, we can assure the customers of the old firm of promptness in the execution of orders, and superior workmanship, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

JOHN GOULD,
BROOKLYN, May 18. JOHN HOARE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. DELANO & SON is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to make payment to C. DELANO, who is alone authorized to settle the same, and who will continue the business on his own account at the same place.

C. DELANO,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1858. WM. H. DELANO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between CHARLES BROWN and the undersigned, under the firm name of GORE & BROWN, has been this day dissolved.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1858. JAMES W. GORE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, May 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments to take into consideration the following petitions for relief of tax, viz.: M. B. Mount, Wm. F. Burton, Emil Heinemann, W. E. & T. V. Gender, Geo. P. Dodd, Richard Tweed, Wyllis King, Edward Brown, Theodore F. Cheritree, M. W. Todd, G. Berenbrink, Thomas A. Rees, Herman Wolfe, Hugh Dolan, C. Gurkel, S. L. W. Bloodgood, Margaret L. Lawrence, Chas. Breuninghausen, Henry Beer, Wm. Walford, and F. Hartog.

J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS. STEPHENS, } on
WM. TUCKER, } Taxes.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 12 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., to consider the subject of running small cars on the Fourth-avenue Railroad. All persons interested therein are requested to attend and give their views to the Committee.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, } Committee
THOS. McSPEDON, } on
E. HARRISON REED, } Railroads.
JAS. OWENS,

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

d25-lawt6mF*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, JR.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGEN, Executor, and MARY R. RAY, Executrix of, &c., of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, against JEROME FINCH, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, John A. Machado, George I. Seney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Deppermann, Edward K. Alburtis, Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John Myers, Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Harper, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, Charles W. Prentiss, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Bach, George S. Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph S. Vanservoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The Hazard Powder Company and Theobald C. Jung.—Summons.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint if said copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1858. BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York.

To the parties defendants.

ap30-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE B. NORTHCOTE and ISABELLA ALLGOOD against GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD and ALMIRA his wife, Jeremiah Fowler, the Broadway Bank, the Bank of Owego, the President, Directors and Company of the Yates County Bank, LeRoy Mowry, President of the Washington County Bank, Richard S. Williams, President of the Market Bank in the City of New-York; John W. Smyth, James Lynch, Charles S. Pierce, Mayo Pond, James Thompson, Andrew Thompson, Samuel Bowne, James Bigler, Henry A. Burr and William H. Riblet, assignees of Colyer & Dugard; J. Bartram North, Mark Banks, William H. Anable, James Raymond, Denton S. Halsted, Daniel D. Smith, John H. Rohrs, Conrad Long, Stephen Viele, Herman Mather, and Richard Paulsen.—Summons for Relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 2d, 1858. F. F. MARBURY,

Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 64 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 3d day of April, 1858. F. F. MARBURY,

ap23-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS JACKSON against FREDERICA C. GOSSLING and FREDERIC GOSSLING, Thomas B. Leggett, William Partridge, Alfred H. Partridge, Abraham Gutman, John Knoop and Warner Knoop, Frederick A. Holley, George W. Preuss, Nerieda W. Carpenter, William E. Milligan, Anthony R. Dyett, Cornelius Murphy, William Kuntze, John E. Van Winkle, Cyrus Holt, Amasa E. Foster.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1858.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine-st., New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of May, 1858.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my14-lawtwF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARGARET DUFFIE, Trustee of JANE ANTOINETTE BURKE, Plaintiff, against HENRY COGGILL, Millie D. Powers and Edw. J. Powers her husband, Orville O. Jones, Cosmore G. Bruce, Andrew Carrigan, Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association, James Jones, Henry Jones, Benjamin Newkirk, Daniel DeGraff, John Allen, Jacob S. Abrams, John C. Johnson, John Tredell, Jr., Jesse Thomson, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Abraham R. Lawrence, Lewis Francis, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Samuel Wilde, Joseph Wilde, John Brainerd, Daniel Tracy, Edgar Ketchum and Lemuel Bangs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices No. 14 Wall st., in said City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 22, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE,
my7-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. WOOD and ALEXANDER M. C. WOOD against WILLIAM WALKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 8 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the first day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, March 30, 1858.

EMERSON & PRICHARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 23d day of April, 1858. EMERSON & PRICHARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—BARON C. WATSON and GASTON MEARS against WILLIAM H. SPEIGHT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 24th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1858.

ap23-law6wF* F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—Summons for relief—(Complaint not served.)—JANE ANNA SATTERLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN S. HOLMES and ADA his wife, James H. Yates, Executor, &c., of the last will and testament of Andrew Yates, deceased, Asaph S. Hope, George B. Steele, Anthony Post, Dennis De Courcey and Anna Maria Holmes, defendants.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of JANE ANNA SATTERLEE, plaintiff, which was filed in the Albany County Clerk's office, October 7, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Douw's Buildings, in the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JAMES B. SANDERS,
my21-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 59 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.

JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.

ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.

JAMES LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF* JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.

ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.

ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.

ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.

ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL MASTIN,

mh19-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.

ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, that the Comptroller be directed to pay the inspectors of all streets employed by the late Superintendent of Street Improvements, Chas H. Ring, upon their presenting him with proper vouchers.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay the laborers employed under the late Superintendent of Roads, upon their presenting proper vouchers.

The report of the Committee in favor of granting permission to the Insurance Companies to build a temporary house for a steam fire engine, on the Park grounds, fronting on Chambers-street, was adopted.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of renting certain premises in the Times building, for the use of the Street Commissioner and other Heads of Departments. The report was accepted, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease from Messrs Raymond, Wesley & Co., the proprietors of the Times Buildings, the four upper stories of the one adjoining the brown-stone building, being the fourth from the corner of Spruce-street, fronting on Park row, for the term of two years, at an annual rent not to exceed the amount of $5,500.

Resolved, That the second floor of the above-mentioned building (when leased) be appropriated and set apart for the use and occupation of the Street Commissioner as an office for the transaction of the public business of his Department.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to use and occupy, as an office for the transaction of the business of his Department, in addition to the rooms now occupied by him, the premises now in use for the office of the Street Commissioner, when the same shall become vacant upon the removal therefrom of the said Street Commissioner to the new location in the Times Buildings.

The following report was adopted unanimously:

HARRY HOWARD'S ACCOUNTS WITH THE CITY.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Joint Committee on Accounts respectfully report to this Board, that, having presented a detailed statement of the account of Harvey Hart as it now stands upon the ledgers in the Finance Department, they have, at the request of Henry H. Howard, late Collector of Taxes, examined his account, and that they find it closed and balanced, and no charge standing against him on the books of the Finance Department.

Mr. Howard entered upon his duties as Receiver of Taxes on the 18th April, 1856, and resigned the office on the 6th April, 1857. The books in the Tax Receiver's office appear to be correctly and systematically kept. In fact, this department has had for a number of years a complete set of books for the keeping of their accounts, and an examination instituted by your Committee has resulted in the proof that the amounts deposited by him during his term in the City Treasury correspond with the amount of his daily receipts as contained in the detailed statement of the cash-book.

This statement is made in justice to a worthy and efficient public officer, whose duties have been honorably performed.

Signed by all of the Committee.

The report of the Committee in favor of paving a block in Thirty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, was recommitted.

The report in favor of relieving the Cooper Institute from the Croton Water tax was adopted.

After the transaction of some other business the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report upon the Erben Overpayment.

The Councilmen met at 5 o'clock last evening. All the business transacted was unimportant except the following—the report of the Joint Committee on Accounts upon the overdraft of $10,000 by Henry Erben. It was ordered to be printed:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The "Joint Committee on Accounts" respectfully report to your honorable body that the communication of the Comptroller, presented to the Board of Aldermen on the 16th March last, and referred to this Committee, has been considered by us, and we find that the statements made by him in contradiction of the charges contained in the evidence of Mr. Turner before the Committee on Frauds, to wit, that he paid $24,805 to Mr. Erben without a requisition from the Street Department signed by him, Turner, and that Mr. Erben was a favorite in the Comptroller's office, are correct. Mr. Flagg appeared before your Committee and produced *the requisition* upon which the said payment was made, which requisition was drawn by Mr. Turner, and the checks or warrants upon the Treasurer were given to Mr. Turner and by him to the parties in interest. The Comptroller, in the opinion of your Committee, stands fully exonerated from the charge of having made the payment in question without a requisition, and also of having made the payment through favoritism.

As the communication of the Comptroller had apparently no other object than to relieve himself of the charges mentioned, your Committee had no other duty to perform than to examine into their truth or falsity; inasmuch as the Committee on Frauds had reported fully upon the overpayment to Mr. Erben. A more extended examination by your Committee has led to further developments in relation to the Canal and Walker streets improvement, so important that a full report thereon is now presented; Mr. Erben is not the only party overpaid on the awards for this work. On map No. 50, (damage map,) Ward No. 1,232, an award was made to Jno. B. Grivet, owner of No. 254 Walker-street, in the sum of $3,120, which amount was to be paid to J. Q. Jones, he having a mortgage of $4,000 upon the premises. The payment to Mr. Jones was in the sum of $4,020, and not as it should have been in the sum of $3,120, he thereby receiving $900 more than should have been paid to him. It appears, by the evidence taken before your Committee, that Jno. B. Grivet was the owner of No. 254 Walker-street, and that John Q. Jones held a mortgage upon that property, a portion of which was taken in the course of this improvement, for which the Commissioners awarded the sum of $3,120, which sum was to be paid to Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones received from the Street Department the sum of $4,020, being an overpayment, as before stated, of $900. Mr. Jones, on his examination, stated that Mr. Grivet, when about leaving for France, informed him that he (Mr. Grivet) had made arrangements with Mr. Turner for the amount of the award to be paid to him (Mr. Jones;) that he received no notice, nor made any inquiry or examination to ascertain the amount awarded to Mr. Grivet; that soon after, receiving the amount of $4,020, he gave a satisfaction price to cancel the mortgage of $4,000 he held upon the property. William F. Plumb, son-in-law to Mr. Grivet, stated, on his examination, that he informed Mr. Jones, shortly after the payment above referred to, and before the satisfaction price was given canceling the mortgage, that he (Mr. Jones) had received more than was his due from the City; that he, (Mr. Plumb,) when he saw the publication of the overpayment to Mr. Erben, notified Mr. Conover in an anonymous note that Mr. Jones was overpaid as well as Mr. Erben. Mr. Augustus Purdy, Clerk of Arrears in the Comptroller's office, produced a requisition dated April 8, 1855, No. 570, signed by James Furey, Street Commissioner, amount $314,275. In this amount is included, among other payments, $4,000 as an award to be paid J. Q. Jones, Mortgagee. An examination of the entire list of awards and payments to the various parties discovers a degree of carelessness and inaccuracy in the Commissioners' reports, unequaled in any official documents they have yet seen. The *original* report, filed in the County Clerk's office, the *copy* of the same filed in the Street Department, and the *abstract* of the report, prepared by the Commissioners, are so full of erasures and interlineations, as to render it *impossible* for any person to determine the amount actually awarded by the Commissioners, and confirmed by the Court, from either one of the documents. This is stated in justice to the parties whose names appear as overpaid. The following summary shows the differences between the reports, and between the abstract and reports, together with the overpayments which appear on comparing the payments with the amounts awarded as per these documents:

Total of awards as per *original report*	$507,134 20
Total of payments by Street Commiss'ner	516,433 30
Difference	$9,299 10
Add amounts yet due	600 80
Overpaid	$9,899 90
Total of awards as per *copy report*	$504,424 60
Total of payments as above	516,433 30
Difference	$12,008 70
Add amounts yet due	600 80
Overpaid	$12,609 50
Total of awards as per abstract	$506,084 20
Total of payments as above	516,433 30
Difference	10,439 10
Add amounts due as above	600 80
Overpaid	$10,949 90
Allowed by the Commissioners, as per original report, to the persons whose property is taken or injured by or in consequence of the said intended improvement, in compensation or recompense for the damage occasioned to them respectively, and the said costs and charges so incurred as aforesaid, and the costs and charges heretofore incurred and taxed	548,057 19
This includes $1,200 allowed to Collector of Assessments.	
Allowed by Commissioners, as per copy report, for damage, including costs and charges as well as those heretofore incurred	544,148 69
Difference in the report	$3,908 50
Assessed by the Commissioners, for benefit and advantage, as per *original report* including $67,668 assessed upon the Corporation	548,058 00
Do. as per *copy report*, including $58,198 assessed upon the Corporation	544,149 00
Difference	$3,909 00

The Commissioners were John Lozier, Robert Henry, W. L. Cutting, and attorney Henry E. Davies.

On comparison of awards, as per report, with the payments, the following differences appear:

On awards Nos. 1 and 3, Henry Erben, overpaid	$9,000 00
On award No. 42, George Raab, overpaid	500 00
On award No. 49, C. Farrar, overpaid	99 90
On award No. 51, D. Brush, overpaid	500 00
Total	$10,099 00
On award No. 80, John Murphy, underpaid	200 00
Assuming the original report to be correct, the overpayments amount to	$9,899 90

Difference between awards (as per *copy reports*) and payments:

On awards Nos. 1 and 3, Henry Erben, overpaid	$9,000 00
On award No. 30, James, Drake, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 31, Francis Wilson, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 32, H. S. Valentine, overpaid	200 00
On award No. 33, Wm. Quinn, overpaid	100 00
On awards Nos. 34 and 35, Wm. F. Mott, overpaid	200 00
On award No. 36, Geo. Smith, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 37, Ann Graves, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 38, Xavier Bocher, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 39, M. Bennett, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 40, L. Spencer, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 41, Wm. H. Cashman, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 42, German Lutheran Church, overpaid	409 60
On award No. 42, George Raab, overpaid	500 00
On award No. 49, C. Farrar, overpaid	99 90
On award No. 50, John Q. Jones, mortgagee, overpaid	900 00
On award No. 61, A. J. Feeks, overpaid	200 00
On award No. 62, Wm. R. Foster, overpaid	100 00
On award No. 76, Isaac H. Storm, overpaid	100 00
Assuming the copy report to state the awards correctly, the overpayments amount to	$12,609 50

Differences between abstract of awards and payments on award:

Nos. 1 and 3, Henry Erben, overpaid	$9,000 00
No. 49, C. Farrar, overpaid	99 90
No. 50, J. Q. Jones, mortgagee, overpaid	900 00
No. 80, John Murphy, overpaid	1,000 00
Total	$10,999 90
No. 34, Joseph Hopkins underpaid	50 00
Assuming the abstract to state the awards correctly, the overpayments amount to	$10,949 90

Your Committee have conferred with two of the Commissioners—Mr. Cutting and Mr. Henry—and have caused the most careful inspection of all the documents, and believe that the actual overpayments are to the following parties:

Henry Erben	$9,000 00
J. Q. Jones	900 00
C. Farrar	99 90
George Raab	500 00
Total	$10,499 90

It seems almost incredible that such glaring errors, want of ordinary care and neglect of duties as are exhibited in this matter, could be tolerated for a moment in any office, whether public or private.

The Street Commissioner, Mr. Furey; his Deputy, Mr. Charles Turner, and the clerks under them have been guilty of such gross negligence as to cause the tax-payers of this City in this single improvement, a loss of $10,499. This is but one work, and if it be a fair sample, (and your Committee feel that this is only one among many,) a radical change is required in the manner of doing business in this department.

The Comptroller deserves to be censured, for payments on such requisitions as were drawn by Mr. Turner upon him. The requisitions were accompanied by statements from Mr. Turner, which were without date or signature, and your Committee are of the opinion that the Comptroller, before he signed the warrants for such heavy payments as were made in this improvement, should have informed himself, as to what were the true amounts to be paid. Had he done so, these errors would not have occurred.

In view of the errors and blunders of the Commissioners in making their awards, and of the Corporation Counsel in making up his report, and in view of the over-payments to other parties in this and other improvements, your Committee have been led to scrutinize closely the charge that Mr. Erben received this excess knowingly. Through the carelessness and errors of the Commissioners' report, and the Street Department, other citizens, of as high character and standing as Mr. Erben, have received more than was awarded to them. An examination of the book of minutes kept by the Commissioners, shows that Mr. Erben appeared but once before them, and on that occasion Mr. Erben stated on oath that he was informed by them that he was to be awarded $20,000 over and above his assessments. This was about the sum he received after deducting the assessments paid by him. Further, the value of property taken for this improvement was awarded in some instances at a higher rate to other parties than was awarded to Mr. Erben. Mr. Erben admits before your Committee that he was paid more than is shown by the books in the Street Commissioner's office to have been due, but claims that the amount was no more than he was justly entitled to. The number of feet fronting on Canal-street taken for this improvement was 101 feet 8 inches, of which Mr. Erben furnished 51 feet 7 inches, and Bacon & Raven 50 feet 1 inch. Erben's award was $15,805; Bacon & Raven's $31,759. Mr. Erben was awarded at the rate of $5 89 per square foot, while Bacon & Raven, adjoining, were awarded at the rate of $8 67 per square foot, improvements included. A portion of this difference, however, is justly attributable to the difference in the value of the improvements on the respective pieces of property.

In conclusion, your Committee would recommend that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to commence proceedings against all parties overpaid in the Canal and Walker street improvements, and the following resolution is offered for your consideration:

Resolved That a certified copy of this report be sent to the Corporation Counsel, and that he be, and is hereby instructed to commence proceedings against all persons overpaid in the matter of Canal and Walker streets, for the recovery of such sums as may have been paid in error.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
H. R. HOFFMIRE,
JAMES OWENS,
Joint Committee on Accounts—Board of Aldermen.
CHAS. G CORNELL,
ANDREW MULLIGAN,
Joint Committee on Accounts—Board of Councilmen.

The Lager-Bier Case.

CHARGE OF JUDGE DALY—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—May 20.

Before Judge Daly.

The case of the People *vs.* George Maurer, for selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday, was continued. The court room was crowded with people, mostly Germans, who have taken considerable interest in the progress of the trial. On the opening of the Court, Mr. McKeon, acting District-Attorney, made the closing argument for the People. He claimed that ten witnesses called by him (including chemists and medical men) had testified that lager bier is intoxicating, and that they were sustained by nine of the witnesses called by the defence. He argued that in passing the act, the Legislature had no intention of excluding lager bier from the list of liquors not salable on Sunday or on election days; that there was no intention of taking away the Englishman's ale, and the Irishman's whisky, and leave the German in the full enjoyment of his lager bier. When he had concluded, Judge Daly addressed the Jury in substance, as follows:

It is admitted that the defendant publicly kept and sold lager bier on the four Sundays named in the complaint. The only question, therefore, is, whether lager bier is an intoxicating liquor, in the sense of the Prohibitory statute. The word intoxicating was to be understood in its ordinary and popular sense; as it was commonly and ordinarily understood at the time when the statute was passed. It was necessary, therefore, to ascertain what it meant by intoxication, and for that purpose to look into the etymology of the word, and then what scientific or medical men understand to be the state or condition intended to be expressed by the word.

It is suggested that common sense enables us to know without any trouble what intoxication is. Common sense is the faculty by which men come readily to correct conclusions when called upon to act, advise or to give a judgment—a faculty which some possess and others do not; but whether the conclusion or judgment formed is right or not, in the opinion of the faculty, depends upon whether the facts have been properly ascertained upon which it is founded; and one indication of common sense is to inquire carefully into the facts before coming to a conclusion or a judgment. It is so with the meaning of words. To get at the sense in which they are popularly or commonly understood is not always as easy as it may seem. It is sometimes very difficult to know exactly what a word expresses, its exact and definite meaning. Thus in respect to this very word, it has various shades of meaning. We say that a man is intoxicated with success, meaning that he is carried away, or is off his proper balance; or we say that a man is mad with joy, meaning that he is overpowered by it; that he acts in a way inconsistent with the sober teachings of his reason. We have to do with this word, intoxicating, in its application to liquor, or to the use and effect of liquors. It is derived from a Latin word *toxicum*, conveying the idea of poison, or of being imbued with poison, which is itself derived from a Greek word *taxa*, a species of tree that exuded the poison, with which the barbarous and savage enemies of the Greeks tipped their arrows. There are also two other words that denote a state or condition resulting from the immediate use of intoxicating drink. The words are *inebriety* and *drunkenness*. Inebriety is from the Latin *ebrius*, meaning *soaked* or *drenched*; and drunkenness is a Saxon word, of the same radical root as the words *drink*, *drench* or *drown*. In their literal sense they simply soaked or saturated with liquor, but in the common and general acceptation overpowered or overwhelmned, stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit upon the stomach and brain. All these words denote a certain depreciation of the reasoning faculties or loss of the power of control. Inebriety and drunkennes, perhaps, express that loss in a greater degree, as a man may get intoxicated without becoming an inebriate, which is defined by Webster to be a habitual drunkard. In the word intoxicating, there lies, therefore, in the very germ of it, the idea of poison or of having or producing a poisonous effect. Now, what is intoxication, considered as a state or condition? Medical writers draw a distinction, and it is a sound, practical, physiological distinction, between mere exhilaration and *intoxication*. Everything that we eat or drink stimulates. Every beverage produced by fermentation or distillation has the stimulating ingredient called alcohol. It exists even in bread. Up to a certain point the stimulating property is beneficial. Exhilaration, say the medical writers, increases the vital powers as intoxication decreases them. If a sufficient quantity is taken, and time is allowed for action and reaction, the effect is a positive gain in vitality, but if too great a quantity be taken, or if the draught is too frequently renewed, so that the natural reaction is checked and overpowered, the effect is to derange and obstruct, which leads to a loss of vitality. To the extent of exhilaration, therefore, fermented or distilled liquors act as food acts, and operate as a dietetic medicine for body and mind; but, if taken beyond that, so as to produce intoxication, they operate, as the word denotes, as a poison to both body and mind. This is the case, even with poison. Whether a liquid is poisonous or not, may depend upon the degree in which it is used, the quantity taken, and the person that takes it. Certain deadly poisons are not only innoxious but highly beneficial in certain quantities, but taken in too great a quantity they destroy life. Laudanum is a drug in very common use. Judiciously and properly administered in certain quantities it is beneficial in certain cases, but beyond a certain limit it is destruction of life, and is one of the ordinary and common means of taking it by self destruction. Strictly and scientifically speaking, any substance which has an inherent deleterious property that renders it, when taken into the system, capable of destroying life, is poisonous, but in the popular sense we generally understand by poison, those quick and subtle agents, such as arsenic, strychnine and prussic acid, that operate instantaneously and in small quantities to destroy life. It is so with fermented or distilled liquors. They are not necessarily poisonous. That effect depends upon the quantity taken, and the constitutions and habits of the person that takes them. There is, therefore, involved in the word intoxicating, the idea of quantity, amount or degree, because up to a certain extent or quantity, the beverage may not be intoxicating; beyond that it may be, and it may differ with each person. Now, intoxication or intoxicating, as I shall define it, is not merely exhilaration, excitement or animation, but an effect produced by fermented or distilled liquors upon the action of the stomach and brain, which so inflames, stimulates or stupefies, as to deprive a man of the ordinary and natural use of his faculties; and that in every case will depend upon the nature of the beverage, the quantity taken, and the person. This brings us to the question whether the presence of alcohol, in any degree, however small, makes a liquor intoxicating in the sense of this prohibitory statute.

Alcohol is the intoxicating ingredient, equally in fermented and distilled liquors. It is, as you know, a fluid, the constituent elements of which are oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, obtained by vinous fermentation, during which *those* elements which were before separated combine together and unite in new proportions, and which by the process of distillation are vaporized and condensed with water, through the action of heat, thus forming what we call, in the liquid state, alcohol.

Now if the existence of this spirit, in however small a degree in any beverage, is sufficient to bring it under the denomination of an intoxicating liquor, there is an end of the case, for lager-bier contains alcohol, though in the smallest degree known in any of the beverages into which it enters. It is but in the proportion of 3 per cent., while in distilled liquors, or spirits, such as brandy, &c., it exists in the proportion of 53 to 54 per cent. Even in cider it exists in a proportion three times as much, that is, 9 per cent. In fact in this beverage (lager-bier) it is, in the language of Dr. Reese, next to nothing. Still, small as it is, it is enough to intoxicate if a sufficient quantity is taken, and the quantity depends upon the person. We have had most extraordinary instances here of persons who can drink great quantities of it without its intoxicating, some of them almost incredible, such as the witness who swore that he drank 106 pint glasses in one day, and others who drank with impunity 30 to 60 glasses a day. Neither of these extremes is to be taken as a test—those who have habituated themselves to the consumption of enormous quantities, or those of debilitated, or dyspeptic, or susceptible constitutions, whom comparatively slight quantities will affect. One thing, however, is very evident upon the evidence: that a greater quantity of it can be taken with impunity than of any of the ordinary stimulating beverages. Now, in determining the meaning of intoxicating liquor, is a distinction to be taken between a beverage, a small portion of which will ordinarily produce such an effect, and one that requires a great deal to bring about such a result? The Judge then drew the attention of the Jury to a decision of the Supreme Court of the Second District, at general term, in which it became necessary to determine whether *ale* was a strong or *spirituous* liquor, within the meaning of the License law, in which it was adjudged that it was not; and then said: ale being a fermented liquor, has alcohol in it, as appears by the evidence, in the proportion of from 5 to 8 per cent. Now, if the presence of alcohol in ale; if the existence of that ingredient in it is to be the test, the ale is a spirituous liquor, as it has spirit in it, and yet three learned judges, two of them very eminent men, Judges Strong and Brown, held that it was not a spirituous liquor in the sense of the statute. They distinguish between those beverages in which spirit enters in a slight degree, and those in which it enters largely, as in distilled liquors. Intoxicating is, if any, a stronger word than spirituous, as it implies not only the existence of the spiritual ingredient, but also the effect of it; if the distinction, therefore, was taken in the word spirituous, it strikes me that it applies, and is even more applicable to the term intoxicating, which denotes both the ingredient and the effect. The Judge also referred to a charge of Justice Strong, in Brooklyn, in a similar case, in which Judge Strong said that, if it required a great quantity to intoxicate—if intoxication was the exception rather than the ordinary result of its free and liberal use, then it was not, in the sense of the statute, an intoxicating liquor, in which view Judge Daly expressed his concurrence; but said, I submit the question, however, gentlemen, to you, for it is your province to say, upon this evidence, whether the beverage is an intoxicating liquor or not; and you will decide it according to the view you take of the evidence. In determining that, you will consider the great contrast that exists between it and distilled liquor or spirits; its effect upon the various individuals who have testified and its effect generally upon the large class of people who are in the habit of using it as a daily beverage; the opinions of the various medical men, who considered it as a healthy and nutritious drink; the circumstance that it did not madden or inflame like distilled spirits, but that its instigating effect, when taken in large quantities, was to stupefy or induce sleep. The Jury could also take into consideration its effect in diminishing the use of ardent spirits. If, as the witness had testified, it had lessened the sale, and diminished the consumption, of distilled spirits among the German population to the extent of one-half, there could be no doubt but that the supplanting of beverages into which spirit entered so largely by one into which it entered so slightly, was a most important circumstance. If among a population of Germans, said to be as great as any city in Germany, except Berlin and Vienna, the use of distilled spirits had diminished one-half by the introduction of this lighter beverage, then it must have tended to promote temperance, or diminish intemperance, if it took the place of stronger and more exciting liquor or beverage. If so, its introduction had absolutely been productive of good, and this was a circumstance to be taken into consideration in giving a construction to a prohibitory statute. The Judge then told the Jury that they must determine the question by the law and the evidence, and not bring to the consideration of it their own peculiar views upon any of the subjects incidentally connected with it. Intemperance was a great evil, whether in its effect upon the individual or upon society; but there was great difference of opinion as to the best way to treat it as a social evil. A large, earnest and sincere class of men believed in total abstinence from all beverages in which alcoholic spirit existed as a stimulant. Others, arguing the use in all ages and nations of beverages that exhilarate, and believing their use in moderation beneficial to health, were of opinion that a cheap and healthy national liquor was the best means of promoting temperance. Here is the widest difference of opinion. But with such difference of opinion we have nothing to do. The question here is simply whether lager bier is an intoxicating liquor. If it is, its sale or public disposition upon Sunday is forbidden by the statute. And if it comes within the meaning of the statute, it is the duty of the Court and Jury to see that the statute is obeyed, and the law carried out according to its spirit and intent. He had given his own view upon the construction of the statute, but he left to the Jury the right to determine the question, as a question of facts, upon the evidence.

The Jury, after being kept out for nearly seven hours, found it impossible to agree, and at their unanimous request, were discharged.

Comptroller Flag Sustained.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

Alexander Ming vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $250, alleged to be due plaintiff for services rendered as Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners. On the 3d of August, 1857, a resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $500 for services as such Secretary. The Comptroller paid to the plaintiff $250, but refused to pay him any more, on the ground that as he had served only half a year when the Metropolitan Police bill took effect, creating the new Board, he was entitled to but half of the compensation allowed by the Supervisors. It was proved that the plaintiff had performed services up to the dissolution of the old Board of Police Commissioners under the Metropolitan Police Act. And the certificates of the City Judge and Mayor, two of the old Commissioners, were read in evidence, certifying that Colonel Ming had performed his duties faithfully and intelligently. The counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds: 1. That the Board of Police Commissioners were not authorized by the act of 1853, or any other act, to employ a clerk. 2. That, even if they had such power, the salary of the clerk must be fixed by the Common Council. 3. That no such resolution had been shown. 4. That the resolution of the Board of Supervisors was not binding upon the defendants. 5. That the Supervisors were independent officers, by whose action the defendants could not be controlled. After hearing argument, the Justice dismissed the complaint.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE AND BURGLARS.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,
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An examination of the
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now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.

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[Advertisement.]

Such an Excitement!—They have hit the public taste exactly at Barnum's Museum, this time, with the dramatization of the new *Ledger* story of "Rosalind Hubert, or The Hillside Tragedy." Miss Susan Denin's talent, as the heroine, and the beauty of the piece itself, have made this production a triumph of the greatest character. It is played to-night again. "Ireland as It Is," &c., this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

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HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine.—This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
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[Advertisement.]

Fredricks' Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

[Advertisement.]

AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Of the late Anson G. Phelps
may be seen among the collection of Photographs of New York Merchants, at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flatulency? If so, a course of Holloway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We notice that L. S. Lawrence & Co.'s *New-York Bank Note List* contains a full description of a new counterfeit $5 bill on the Hadley Falls Bank, Holyoke, Mass. The notes are being circulated quite freely, and are well executed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hatters should be artists, for no portion of the human adornment requires to be so carefully constructed as this crowning glory of the "form divine." Knox possesses the art in an eminent degree, as can be readily determined by looking at his unrivaled assortment, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Presentation.—After the adjournment of the Common Council, on Tuesday evening, Alderman Tilden, on behalf of Samuel Cooper, presented to Sam'l A. French, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, a heavy silver and gold badge. Alderman Tilden alluded to the valuable services performed by Mr. French, and the confidence reposed in him by the Department and the citizens for his urbanity, ability, promptness and efficiency. Mr. French received the token, and returned his thanks in an appropriate speech.

Board of Education.—The Common Council have appointed the following-named gentlemen members of the Board of Education: First Ward, John W. Parker; Second Ward, Jacob A. Van Buskirk; Third Ward, Thomas T. Lancey; Fourth Ward, Wm. T. Woodruff.

Military.—The military companies of the First and Second Regiments, composing the Hudson Brigade, assembled yesterday afternoon, in Pavonia-avenue, in accordance with the orders of General Hatfield, for parade. Owing to the change of the weather, from bad to worse, the parade was adjourned two weeks.

John Thompson's Assets.—Yesterday the assets of Mr. John Thompson, broker and banker, were sold at auction. The whole sale realized $11,694 on property, valued by the assignees at $208,355.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 20.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	102	200	Erie Railroad	24¾
17,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90⅞	25	do.	24½
1,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	95	25	do. b60	24⅜
57,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅞	11	do.	24
22,000	do. c	84¾	100	do. s30	24
5,000	do. s30	84⅝	50	do. s10	24
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87¾	10	Harlem Railroad	11⅞
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96½	10	Third-av. Railroad	108
1,000	N Y Cen R R 6s	89	39	Ill. Cen. R. R.	90
1,000	N Y Cen R R 7s	103½	50	do. b30	89½
1,000	Erie R R 4th mt bs	68	550	Hud. River R.R. c.	30¼
3,000	Hu Riv RR 3d mt	68¼	150	do.	30⅛
1,000	Har R R 1st mort	82½	100	do. s10	30
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	89¾	200	do. s60	29¾
2,000	do.	89⅞	500	do. b60	30½
1,000	T He & Al. 2d m.	46	100	do. b30	30¼
38,000	L.C. & M L.G.B b3	35	150	do.	30⅜
27,000	do. b30	35	100	Reading Railroad	46¾
20,000	do.	34⅞	200	do. b60	46½
1,000	do.	34¾	700	do.	46¼
1,000	do.	34⅝	100	do. s15	46
20	Bk of New-York	108	50	Mich Cen. R. R. b30	64¾
10	Bk of N. America	107	750	M. S & N. I. R. R.	25
86	National Bank	106¾	100	do. b30	25
110	do.	107	6	Panama R. R.	110
60	Amer. Ex. Bank	103¾	85	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90
50	Bank of Republic	116½	50	do. s60	89½
9	Bk. State N. York	101	100	Clev. & Tol. RR. b30	43⅝
10	Imp. & Tra Bank	104	100	do. b30	43⅜
20	St. Mark's F. In Co.	115	50	do. b60	43⅝
65	Penn. Coal Co.	73	100	Chic. & R.I. RR. b60	78⅜
50	do. b30	73	700	do. opg	78¼
63	Pacific M. S. Co.	71	100	do. opg	78⅛
100	do. s30	70½	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30¼
65	do.	70¾	100	do. b30	30¼
100	Farmers' L. & T. Co.	50	34	do.	31⅛
195	N. Y. Central R. R.	87½	100	LaCrosse & Mil. RR.	8¾
150	do.	87⅜	100	do.	8½
50	do. s10	87¼	100	do.	8⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	250	N.Y. Central R.R.	86¾
10,000	do.	84¼	250	do. s15	86½
6,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	90¾	200	do. s10	86⅝
2,000	Mil & M 2d Mt B	74	250	do.	86½
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	34¼	100	do. b60	86¾
10,000	do. b30	34½	650	Erie Railroad	23¾
15,000	do. b30	34⅜	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
5,000	do. b3	34⅜	50	do. b30	30
5,000	Hud Riv. 3d Mtg.	68¼	50	Hud. River R.R.	30⅛
1,000	do.	68	100	Reading Railroad	46
10,000	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	89¾	100	Mich. So & N. Ind. RR	24¾
100	Chic. & R I R R. b30	77¾	50	M.S. & N. I. p. s.	49⅜
100	do. b30	77½	50	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	70½
200	do. opg	77⅛	15	La Cross & Mil. RR.	8½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5000	Mil. & H. R. 8s.	55½	50	Phenix Bank	107¼
1,000	Ter Ht & Alt R. 8s	41¾	50	do.	107
4,000	do.	42	14	Am Ex. Bank	103⅞
6,000	Cl. & Toledo R. 7s	76¾	20	Bank Commerce	104¼
2,000	Ohio & Ind RR 7s	65	30	People's Bank	98⅛
4,000	Sc. & H. V. R. 7s.	40	10	Metro. Fire Ins Co.	99¾
1,000	Tennessee 6s	91¼	50	Firemen's Ins. Co.	150
810	U M Ins. Scrip, '56	51	40	Beek. Fire I. Co.	114¾
1,000	Sun Mt Ins Scrp '53	63½	20	Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	180
800	do., 1856	53½	30	Nat Fire Ins Co.	179¼
479.70	Com. Mu. Scrip '53	47¼	188	C., St. P. & F. du L.	2
470	do., 1857	40½	130	Am. Coal Co ₽ shr.	$67½
369	N.Y. Mu Scrip '53	31¾	20	Union Express Co.	26
1,000	Mer. Co., Ill., '63	36	100	Detroit Loco. Works	25
1,000	Sac Co Ct. H. 10s.	66	10	Lower St. Ant. L'd Co	85
2,000	La C. & M. R. 7s.	32½	5	Am. Ex. Bank	103¾
2,000	Missouri 6s	84½	25	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	111
2,000	C., St P & Fdu L 8s	18	10	Hanover Bank	87¼
3,000	C., St P & Fdu L. 7s	40	10	Well's Far. & Co's Ex	52½
10	Ocean Bank	87¾	10	Am Ex. Co	92

Thursday, May 20—P. M.

In Money and Exchange affairs to-day there is not much doing. The inquiry for loans on demand is rather limited, even at the lowest rate, while the amount of prime paper now being made is scarcely equal to the wants of the Banks. So that outside lenders are doing little as compared with ordinary seasons. Even 6@8 months' bills are in some cases held for 5 ₽ cent. ₽ annum, where the drawers stand in first credit; and actual sales of such paper are reported at 5½@6 ₽ cent. Shorter dates rule from 4@5 ₽ cent. These favorable terms, however, only apply to select names, such as went through the late crisis without faltering. There is some prime Commercial Exchange on London, offering to-day, but at nearly the full bankers' rates, which are 109¾@109⅞. There will be only a small business for the *Vanderbilt* on Saturday, from present appearances, as she is so soon to be followed by the favorite steamer of the Cunard line—the *Persia*. The export demand for Bullion is moderate. We hear of $200,000 for Saturday, and about $500,000 for Wednesday next. The Sub-Treasury forwarded $100,000 to the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. The telegraphic advice from Washington is that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, after full consultation with the Cabinet, have asked Congress to authorize a regular loan by the Government to the extent of $15,000,000, ten years to run.

The New-York Canal revenues open better than last season, and the increase since the opening of navigation, $187,642, compares ahead of any year since 1854. The Albany *Statesman* affords the following figures:

1855—CANAL OPENED MAY 1.	
Tolls received first week in May	$83,933
Tolls received second week in May	90,226
Total receipts in 14 days	$174,160
1856—CANAL OPENED MAY 5.	
Tolls received first week in May	$38,393
Tolls received second week in May	64,735
Total receipts in 9 days	$103,128
1857—CANAL OPENED MAY 6.	
Tolls received first week in May	$11,549
Tolls received second week in May	74,458
Total receipts in 8 days	$86,008
1858—CANAL OPENED APRIL 28. (Except the Champlain Canal, which opened on the 20th.)	
Tolls received fourth week in April	$39,944
Tolls received first week in May	75,912
Tolls received second week in May	72,784
Total receipts in 17 days	$187,642

The turn in the Stock dealings was against the market on nearly the whole list. The speculative Shares gave way about 1 ₽ cent., and the sales of Missouri State sixes, which were about $100,000, closed at 84¼, a decline of ⅝@¾ ₽ cent. from Wednesday. The market has very little positive or energetic *Bull* support, and, although the demonstrations from the other party in the Board are not decidedly powerful or well organized, a good many of the Commission Brokers appear to favor a decline, rather than no change at all, from the recent slow movement of prices, in order to bring in, or at least attract the attention of their outside customers. The falling-off to-day was favored by no large pressure of stock on the Share list, the entire registered sales being only 8,000 shares, of all descriptions. The lowest points were touched on the opening of the Second Board. At the close the demand improved ¼@½ ₽ cent. on one or two Stocks, though the general tone of the market was not strong. New-York Central, 86⅝; Erie, 23¾; Rock Island, 77½; Reading, 46; Hudson, 30⅛; Milwaukee, 30; and Missouris, 84¼.

CITY BANKS—CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND VALUE, MARCH 13.

Banks.	Stock.	Surplus.	Whole Val. ₽ cent.
Bank State of New-York	$2,000,000	$177,839	108⅜
Leather Manuf'rs' Bank	600,000	229,250	135
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	544,789	128
New-York Dry Dock Co.	200,000	4,251	102
Seventh Ward Bank	500,000	120,932	124
American Exch Bank	4,790,925	356,150	107¼
Artisans' Bank	600,000	14,616	102½
Atlantic Bank	400,000	27,673	106⅞
Bank of America	2,971,050	311,510	111
Bank of Commerce	8,451,440	616,817	107¼
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	44,068	106
Bank of New-York	2,626,200	76,070	130
Bank of North America	1,000,000	114,801	111½
Bank of the Republic	2,000,000	266,390	113¼
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	303,781	130
Bull's Head Bank	173,300	14,255	108⅛
Butch & Drovers' Bank	800,000	86,984	110⅞
Chatham Bank	450,000	26,833	106
Chemical Bank	300,000	580,324	293¼
Citizens' Bank	400,000	50,196	112½
City Bank	1,000,000	168,605	116¾
Continental Bank	1,979,200	74,318	103¾
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	43,725	104¼
East River Bank	313,918	60	100
Fulton Bank	600,000	264,899	144
Grocers' Bank	300,000	38,093	112⅞
Greenwich Bank	200,000	34,268	117
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	52,663	105¼
Import. & Traders' Bank	1,493,900	97,424	106½
Irving Bank	500,000	20,030	104
Marine Bank	658,600	34,734	105⅜
Market Bank	1,000,000	51,968	105
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	276,076	113⅝
Mech. Bank Association	316,000	8,612	100
Mech. & Traders' Bank	400,000	29,061	107
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	117,634	111¾
Merchants' Bank	2,367,262	142,371	106
Merchants' Ex. Bank	1,235,000	90,423	107¼
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	408,730	112
Nassau Bank	979,200	27,503	102⅞
National Bank	1,500,000	120,018	108
New-York County Bank	200,000	8,549	104
New-York Ex. Bank	130,000	14,800	111
Ocean Bank	1,000,000	32,243	103¼
Oriental Bank	300,000	20,233	106¾
Pacific Bank	422,700	73,865	117
Park Bank	2,000,000	90,992	104½
People's Bank	412,500	26,710	106
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	176,113	109⅝
St. Nicholas Bank	746,500	29,570	103⅞
Shoe and Leather Bank	1,500,000	204,748	113½
Tradesmen's Bank	800,000	55,535	107
Union Bank	1,500,000	252,826	127
Total in City	$66,717,695	$7,151,828	Av. 110⅝

We compile this table from the last quarterly reports to the Bank Department at Albany, of date March 13, making the single alteration in the reduced capital of the Mechanics' Association, since authorized. In the third column we have placed the value of each share *per centum* as it stood on the 13th March; remarking that a number of Banks have since declared and paid their half-yearly dividends in April and May, which of course reduce both surplus and value in proportion. The surplus of the Union Bank has also since been reduced by the defalcation of Brotherson, the book-keeper.

The following is Thursday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$84,599
Payments	286,093
Balance	4,802,000

The receipts include $57,000 from Customs. The payments include $100,000 sent to Norfolk.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, holden at New-Haven, the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Justus R. Bulkley, George N. Miller, A. R. Van Nest and George B. Carhart, of New-York; John W. Leeds, of Stamford, Conn.; J. Godfrey, of Southport, Conn.; John Bradley, Charles A. Ingersoll and N. A. Bacon, of New-Haven. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Justus R. Bulkley was unanimously elected President, E. S. Abernethy Secretary, and W. Bement Treasurer.

At a meeting of the newly organized "American Bank Note Company," held yesterday, Charles Toppan was elected President; Tracy R. Edson, Vice-President, and Head of Business Department; Nathaniel Jocelyn, Head of Art Department, and Neziah Wright, Treasurer. No Secretary has been elected thus far, the duties of the office for the present devolving upon Mr. Edson.

The St. Louis *Republican* says of the Money Market in that city:

"The regular weekly statement of the Banks of this city, for the week ending the 15th inst., compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	May 15.	May 8.
Exchange Maturing	$1,494,025	$1,379,314
Circulation	1,864,960	1,940,530
Coin	2,161,503	1,959,803

We have to note for the past week another large increase of coin. The banks so strengthened are in a condition to command the confidence of the whole community having business relations with St. Louis. The notes of all of them are now as good as gold. Such of them as had to face the financial storm have weathered it with prudence and skill. In the main, their debts have been secured or placed in safety without undue pressure on their customers. It is not easy to foresee any occurrence which will diminish the strength of our banks.

With a single exception, all the banks of the city have placed the circulation of the banks of the State, whether in or out of St. Louis, on the same footing.

The ruling rate for sight exchange is now ¼ premium. At this rate, most of the banks and all of the brokers are drawing. There is a tendency to a further reduction. Offers of a large amount of exchange in the shape of Government drafts have been made through the Sub Treasury here; and a considerable quantity is reported to have been purchased by the State Savings. As the West is daily growing less and less the debtor of the East, we may expect the current of the exchanges to be for some time to come no less favorable to St. Louis than it now is. The Banks are discounting a large portion of the paper offered them. But the demand for money is moderate; therein corresponding with the lessening activity of the general business movement here. The receipts by river continue small, giving much less occupation than would be desirable to the large number of steamboats seeking freight."

The Baltimore *Patriot* reports of the Money Market in that city:

"Money continues in abundant supply in Baltimore, and is easily obtained on good security at low rates. The banks are anxiously seeking sound securities, and discount freely. First-class notes, if found on the street, are negotiated at 7@8 ₽ cent.; second class do. 10@11 ₽ cent. Money on call 6 ₽ cent."

The Earnings and Expenses of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for the Quarter ending March 31, in each of the last two years, were as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1st Quarter, 1857	$396,929 77	$254,686 21	$142,243 56
1st Quarter, 1858	343,384 36	194,432 82	148,951 54
Decrease of gross earnings			$53,545 41
Decrease of expenses			60,253 39
Increase of net earnings			6,707 98

The Providence Banks.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, May 20.

The following is the statement of the Providence Banks, for the week ending the 17th inst.:

Circulation	$1,451,356	Loans	$17,054,877
Deposits	2,062,597	Specie	567,024

The statement of the Rhode Island Banks, not including Providence, for the week ending the same date, is as follows:

Circulation	$1,270,836	Loans	$7,215,707
Deposits	845,848	Specie	165,340

Real Estate....Thursday, May 20.

There was a partition sale to-day, by Mr. Bleecker, of No. 692 Fourth-street, south side, between Lewis-street and Avenue D, a two story house, renting for about $260, lot 18.9x95; bought by Robert H. Perkins, plaintiff in the suit, as we understand, for $2,400.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold a four-story brick store and dwelling west side Sixth-avenue, about 75 feet north of Forty-sixth-street, 25x50, lot 25 feet front, 20 feet rear, by 100 feet deep, for $7,575. A full lot here is worth about $3,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 20—6 P. M.

Flour—Moderate demand for better grades; market unchanged. 2,200 bbls. at $3 75; extra Upper Lake, $3 87@$4 06; Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, $4 25@$4 37; double extra do. and Michigan, $4 50@$4 75. Favorite brands Wheat steady; 20,000 bushels at 70c.; Chicago Spring, extra, 70c.@71c.; Milwaukee Club, 79c.@80c.; red Ohio, 90c.@95c. White Canada Corn steady; 30,000 bushels at 51c.; for Indiana, 54c.@55c. Sound Illinois Oats unchanged; 5,000 bushels at 33c. Freights steady; Wheat 13c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for 24 hours up to noon*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

Albany, Thursday, May 20—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales about 10,000 bbls. at easier prices. Wheat, nothing doing. Corn, sales 5,000 bushels Western mixed, at 69c., afloat. Oats, sales 4,500 bushels Canada East at 30c.@39c., measure, and 4,500 bushels Canada West, at 40c., weight, and 7,000 bushels State on private terms. Rye, nothing doing. Whisky, sales 250 bbls. State at 21c., and 100 bbls. do. on private terms.

Oswego, Thursday, May 20—6 P. M.

Flour inactive. Wheat without material change; Chicago Spring 73c., with sales 16,000 bushels; Corn in fair demand—sales 8,500 bushels Illinois River at 61¾c.@62c.; Oats scarce, and nothing doing. *Canal Freights*—Unchanged—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 9c., and Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,100 bbls. Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat; 73,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,700 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

Chicago, Thursday, May 20.

Flour dull. Wheat firm at 61½c. Corn firm and advanced ¾c. *Shipments to Oswego to-day*—No Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 20.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling. Yellow Corn, 70c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32d.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 20.

Mess Pork held at $16 50, with more buyers than sellers. Lard buoyant, at 10⅛c. Bacon dull. Whisky active, at 17¼c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 20.

Cotton declined ⅛c. Flour is very dull at $4 12½. Wheat, dull, at $1 15@$1 25 for white, and $1 04@$1 08 for red. Corn active. Yellow, 69c.@70c.; white, 68c. Provisions dull. Whisky firm.

Charleston, Wednesday, May 19.

Cotton market firm and unchanged. Sales to-day 1,200 bales.

Savannah, Wednesday, May 19.

Cotton—The sales to-day are about the usual average, but there is no quotable change in prices.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, May 19.

We have no quotable change in the prices of Cotton to report to-day. The sales are about the usual average.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 20.

Flour steady. Wheat—White, $1 20@$1 35. Corn active; mixed, 58c.@60c.; white, 61c.@63c. Whisky firmer. Sales at 20¾c.@21c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard 10⅜c.@11c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For	Date.
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre	May 22
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 26
Fulton	New-York	Havre	May 29
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 29
Austria	New-York	Southampton	June 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June 2

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For	Date.
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	May 12
City Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 12
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—P. Van Honton, Buckner, Capt. Slater, Mrs. Forbes and child, McVicker, Mrs. Leavitt, W. H. Elliott, wife, two children and servant, J. Gorman, W. G. Wheeler, wife, child and servant, A. O. Dowd, wife, child and servant, Battles, Mrs. Stephenson, Thomas, Mrs. Beck, M. Dulong, Capt. McConnell, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Root, Chapman, Clay Thomas, Pierce, Mrs. Mills, Croots, Deynoodt, Bergarot, wife and child, Miss Dunbar, Dunbar, Hanson, H. McCall and 2 servants, E. J. McCall and family, Mrs. Cunningham, Williams, wife, child and servant, Mordecai, W. E. Holt, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Maxwell and son, Miss Maxwell, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, J. S. Dowling, Mrs. Smith, James Connoby, wife, two children and servant, Geo. Chabott, A. Morales and wife, J. Otis and wife, A. W. Sweet, R. Tuehan and son, M. Machuca and son, Mr. Quintara and family, Betancourt, Palacios, Seles, Guillen, Romgnes, Saville, Garcia, J. F. Bens, and 103 others.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Miss F. J. Tighe, E. H. Hutter and lady, J. Andrews and lady, W. Tustin, J. G. Rugsley, W. G. Shaw, A. Calvert, T. S. Tennis, R. Hipkins, J. R. Coolidge, G. Darby, J. Patterson, W. H. Polk, J. B. Varnum, Geo. Ruffin, Mrs. H. P. Grace, C. F. Raymond, Mrs. Capt. Cope and daughter, Mrs. Gilbert and daughter, W. F. Maule, and 12 in the steerage.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Wm. B. Perot and lady, Miss Perot, Mrs. Horn, A. B. McDonald, Jr., Mrs. McDonald, Miss Low, Lucius Dill, and 2 in the steerage.

In brig Lauretta, from St. Croix, W. I.—Mr. S. C. Higginson and family, Mrs. Whitcher and child, Miss Armstrong, Miss Hilager and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 38	Sun sets	7 15	Moon sets	1 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 26	Gov. Island	3 15	Hell Gate	4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the West, Grey, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Horatio, Van Pelt, London, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Camden, Bolles, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs Jabez, (Br.,) Tuzo, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; C. Heckman, Heckman, Rotterdam, Laytin & Hurlbut; Jno. Butler, Park, Turk's Island, Lyman & Co.; Thomas and Edward, Bailey, Saltillo River, Snow & Burgess; Jaonian, Chadborn, Barbadoes; Elum, Carlton, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; A. N. Fluker, Crosby, St. Johns, N. F., C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Cabot, Leggett, Providence, J. B. Edwards; S. P. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington, J. S. Smith & Co.; Falkenburgh, Rogers, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; S. K. Hart, Long, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Spencer D. Mahes, Post & Co.; Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore, J. McKee; J. N. Genin, Barth, Havana, I. B. Gager; W. Bagley, Rogers, Fogo, Post & Small; Vernon, Ayres, Monckton, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Frank, Ed. Mystic, master; Yorktown, Perkins, Cuidad, Bolivar, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Crystal Palace, Leighton, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Barge P. T. Heartt, Hand, Philadelphia, H. & F. Briggs.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 12th inst., and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Ship Alice, (of Bath,) Trott, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. April 20, at midnight, Geo. E. Freeman, steward, in a fit jumped overboard, and was lost.

Ship Barnabas Webb, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Liverpool 30 ds., with coal and salt to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg May 17, with mdse. and passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had one death on board. April 30, lat. 55 30, lon. 21, Hermann Seeleg, boy, fell from the mizzen-top overboard, and was lost.

Ship Harvest, (of Kennebunk,) Loring, Havre April 16, in ballast and passengers to master. Had 3 cases of small pox on board.

Ship Samaritan, (of Bath,) Small, Liverpool April 18, with coal to master. Sld. in co. with ships Vanguard and American Union, for New-York.

Ship De Witt Clinton, Dunn, Liverpool April 20, with mdse. and passengers to Taylor & Ritch.

Bark Eliza Barss, Watlington, Bermuda May 13, with potatoes to Tucker & Lighbosom.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.,) Qeusen, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey, Casade & Tellez.

Brig Lauretta, (of Freeport,) Smith, St. Croix, W. I., 2d inst., with sugar and rum to master. 2d inst., Salt Rock Passage, signalized a bark showing a red signal with a black C in the centre, apparently bd. to St. Thomas. Took a pilot 4 ds. ago from boat Washington, No. 4.

Brig Alamo, (of Machias,) Parsons, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Massey & Co.

Schr. Henry D. Morse, (of Taunton,) Phillips, Bermuda 13th inst., with potatoes to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Eliza Barss, for New-York. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Dolphin, Ellery, Savanilla April 24, with hides, tobacco and old iron to A. P. Woodruff. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Chal'enge, (Br.,) Walters, Antega 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Knox & Phillips.

Schr. L. Clark, Richards, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Hiawatha, Shoppy, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sarah Ann, ——, St. George, Me., with lumber to Roberts & Co.

Schr. Sea Lion, Savage, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Allen B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Wright, St. Barts 5th inst., with fruit to master.

Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Galvanic, (Br.,) Hodgkins, Abacoa 6 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. B. Watson, (3 masted,) (of Philadelphia,) Maguire, Cardenas 11th inst., with sugar to master.

Schr. Worth, Stone, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Kelly, Nantucket, with oil.

Schr. H. Toucey, Gould, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. A. Heaton, Regan, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Chief, Champlain, Norwich, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Sloop Oliver Ames, Church, Taunton, with nails to master.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

BELOW—Barks Stentor, (Br.,) (of Hull,) Stephenson, Newcastle March 16; Henry ——

WIND—During the day, S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Leitch, for Liverpool; Star of the West, Gray, for Aspinwall. Ship Great Western, Furber, for Liverpool; Amazon, Hovey, London, and anchored at S. W. Spit; J. A. Westervelt, Austen, for Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The Steamship Jamestown, arrived last night from Norfolk, brought over 400 bbls. of Spring vegetables.

The brig Zephyr, Hunt, (Br.,) from Trinidad, Port Spain for Scotland, went ashore at Sand Point, the S. W. end of St. Croix April 17; cargo of sugar saved; vessel taken to Frederickstadt and condemned.

May 1, the bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) from Trinidad for Porto Rico, with cocoa and sugar, went ashore same place. It was thought she would not come off.

Baltimore, May 20.—The bark Morning Star, from Rio de Janeiro for New-Orleans, was burnt off Cape Frio.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20—Arr. ship J. L. Hale, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Field—schr., was passed, strg. S. E. by S., May 19, Sandy Hook, bearing N. by W. 100 miles.

Agnes—ship, (of Bath,) from Liverpool for New-York, 34 ds. out, May 14, lat. 43 00, lon. 68 18.

Anne H. Edwards—schr., bd. to St. Thomas, 8th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 71 36.

Chancellor—schr., cruising for whale, May 19, lat. 37 72 N., lon. 74 09 W.

Cherokee—bark, May 16, 12 M., lat. 25 55 N., lon. 71 48 W.

James Foster, Jr.—ship, was passed stdg. E. May 14, lat. 42 30, lon. 59 30.

Nickerson—schr., bound to New-York, May 16, at 5½ P. M.

New-England—ship, was passed, strg. E. N. E., May 17, lat. 36 30, lon. 71 50.

Southerner—ship, was passed stdg. W. April 28, lat. 48 28, lon. 22 38.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Barts, May 5, schrs. G. W. Cummings, for Philadelphia in 5 ds.; David Baleson, for Boston in 2 ds.; Ida De Catone, for New York in 7 ds.; Ida Maillor, do. 8 ds.; Sarah Mills, do. 15 ds.

At Antega, May 6, barks A. A. Drebert, (of Philadelphia,) unc.; Excelsior, of New-Haven, do.; schr. W. D. Horsey, from New-York, just arr.

At St. Croix, W. I., May 2, bark Wild Horse, (Br.,) (of Windsor, N. S.) to load sugar and rum for Falmouth, E., to sail about June 1.

At St. Thomas, W. I., arr. previous to 1st inst., brig William Moore, from New-York.

At Bermuda May 13, brigs T. M. Watson, for New-York in 5 ds.; Ella Reed, Trevorry.

At Abacoa, May 14, schr. Lady Benham, for New-York in 3 ds.